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SOME WESTERN POWERS SEEK UNILATERAL REVISION OF FINAL ACT

LD081449Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Feb 78 p 1 LD

[From the International Review by Yu. Babich, in answer to reader's letter: "At the Belgrade Meeting"]

[Text] The concluding stage of the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began on 17 January. Delegations from European countries and the United States and Canada have to prepare and adopt a final doucment. Drafting groups have been formed to come up with drafts of individual parts of the document.

They have already suceeded in reaching agreement that the next Belgrade-type meeting will be held in Madrid, the Spanish capital, in 1980. There is also agreement with regard to convening a conference of experts to elaborate a universally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes between states and to prepare an all-European scientific forum.

But the elaboration of the remaining parts of the final document is encountering serious difficulties caused by the position of the United States and some other Western powers. For instance, the U.S. delegation is not only trying to aggravate the situation at the meeting by resorting to all sorts of slanderous attacks with regard to alleged "violation of human rights" in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, but is also making attempts to reexamine and revise some provisions of the final act of the all-European conference which is sealed, as is well known, by the signatures of heads of state and government.

It is understandable that these attempts are meeting with a resolute rebuff from the socialist states. The final act with its even balance of interests is the common possession of all those who took part in the all-European conference, and no one can revise it unilaterally.

U.S. CLAIM THAT NEUTRON BOMB IS 'TACTICAL' WEAPON REFUTED

LD0814444Y Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["What Is Concealed Behind Contentions About the 'Tactical Character' of the Neutron Bomb?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--The TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Day after day protests are mounting against the Pentagon's plans to produce and then deploy with NATO forces in Western Europe a new variety of weapons of mass annihilation--the neutron bomb. Prominent politicians and public figures in various countries, including the United States, emphasize again and again that the batch production of this barbaric weapon will create a serious danger to detente and become a factor pushing the world to a new ruinous and extremely dangerous round of the arms race.

But although the mass movement under the slogan "no to the neutron bomb" is becoming ever more powerful, certain circles in the West, first of all in the United States, linked with the Pentagon and NATO and expressing the interests of the military-industrial complex, are not stopping and in a number of instances even intensifying their attempts to impose on the world this inhuman weapon. The thesis that the neutron bomb is a "tactical" weapon and almost "harmless" is increasingly being put to the fore as an "argument" justifying this step.

The falsity and deceit of this "argument" by the opponents of detente are obvious: It is absolutely clear that the appearance of a new Pentagon brainchild would not lessen but intensify the probability of a nuclear clash, just as it is evident that the neutron bomb, if put to use, would not be employed "on a limited scale," that by its very nature it is intended to kill huge masses of the population. Here is a view on this by the prominent Soviet scientist Vasiliy Yemenlyanov who as a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, headed for many years the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. "The contention that the use of the neutron bomb almost 'humanizes' war can hardly be viewed otherwise than utter cynicism," he declared. Another lie are the assurances often repeated in the West that the use of the neutron bomb will not lead to radioactive contamination. It is being concealed from people that the neutron stream, when irradiating any substance, creates a directed radioactivity and, interacting with atmospheric nitrogen, turns it into radioactive carbon, a mortally dangerous substance. Even if a neutron bomb of medium yield is exploded over Europe it will affect several states. This alone gives an idea of the deadly consequences of such a "tactical" weapon. Millions of people will live on contaminated soil, drink contaminated water and breathe contaminated air. They will be doomed even if they do not perish at once. The delay may last 30 days and even more. During this period the irradiated person will be a "live" corpse. That will be a war of the dead. How can one speak about any "humaneness" of the Pentagon strategists?

It is clear that attempts to portray neutron bombs as a "purely tactical' weapon are nothing but a manoeuvre to deceive the public, a manoeuver by means of which the opponents of detente intend to achieve a fulfillment of their militaristic plans. By means of this manoeuvre the apostles of the neutron bomb in the Pentagon and NATO try to erase the distinction between conventional and nuclear weapons, to make transition to nuclear war outwardly unnoticeable to the peoples. Very dangerous intentions indeed.

It is quite obvious also that the creation and deployment of this new, wicked weapon would have an extremely negative impact on Soviet-American relations in general.

As to the USSR's position, it is well known. The Soviet Union proposes to reach agreement on the mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb. Such an agreement would fully accord with the spirit of the time and the interests of detente. But if the West nevertheless produces this bomb, the Soviet Union will not remain a passive observer, and nobody should have any doubts about its ability to give a worthy answer to this challenge in order to safeguard the security of the Soviet people, its allies and friends.

WESTERN MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN PROVES MEDIA MANIPULATION

LD082330Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] Recently three Western capitals have been the scene of intriguing developments. A political scandal broke out over the activities of a secret department of the [British] Foreign Office. It had become known that what was called the Information Research Department had in fact been responsible for concocting misinformation about the world of socialism. The department's clientele included more than 100 journalists from leading British newspapers and magazines, not least among them BBC employees. They fed the newspapers with material churned out by the department. Meanwhile in Washington a special congressional commission was hastily winding up an inquiry into the CIA's secret links with American and foreign mass media. The congressional hearings revealed that at least 800 journalists around the world work for the agency. Whatever was the commission's objective in instituting the inquiry, the hearings also provided fresh evidence of the fact that much of the material appearing in the United States press imbued with anticommunism and containing distortions of life in the socialist countries, is dictated by the American spying agency.

In Bonn DER SPIEGEL printed a series of articles containing vehement attacks on the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries. Even some experts on Eastern affairs in Bonn now admit that the articles are fabrications. It is of course being said in the West that the disclosures are signs of democracy in action. But if that is so, how does one explain the fact that in all three cases there have been direct ties between the suppliers of slander and misinformation about the socialist countries and Western intelligence services?

Foreign office officials who have found themselves in hot water continue to maintain close contacts with espionage agencies. The Information Research Department, which was closed down last year, has now been revived under the name of international information department with no difference in functions. By publishing inspired slanderous inventions about the socialist countries the so-called free mass media in the West have as much as admitted that they are manipulated to serve unseemly objectives. Given the latest disclosures, they are now deprived of the last pretence of posing as defenders of human rights and the principles on which the Helsinki agreements are formulated.

The final act of the Helsinki conference speaks of the need for exchanges of information which help international understanding. However, even specialists in psychological warfare in Western propaganda centres are in no position to prove that this objective is served by misinformation, lampoon and slander.

MEDITERRANEAN PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS IN ATHENS

LD090958Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 9 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Athens, February 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Petrov reports:

An international conference for peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean is opening today in the capital of Greece at the initiative of the World Peace Council. It will be attended by over two hundred representatives from 30 states and 16 international organizations who are to discuss, from February 9 to 12, major problems concerning peace, relaxation of international tension and cooperation between states belonging to different social systems. Special committees of the conference are to discuss such problems as that of making the Mediterranean a peace zone, implementation of the provisions of the final act of the Helsinki conference as applied to the Mediterranean, cooperation and economic development in the conditions of detente, the problem of struggle against the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialist circles and NATO in the area.

A prominent place in the discussions is to be held by the problems of disarmament and removal of foreign military bases in the territories of the Mediterranean countries.

Also discussed will be problems relating to the trade union, women's and youth movements and the role of parliamentarians in the struggle for peace and detente.

Stratis Korakas, secretary of the Greek preparatory committee for the international conference for peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, said at a press conference that the conferees will discuss basic issues concerning the strengthening of confidence between the peoples of the Mediterranean, the struggle against the dangerous arms race in the area, against emplacement of nuclear weapons in the Mediterranean and the dangerous plans of U.S. imperialist circles to adopt the neutron bomb for service in the NATO arms system.

Soviet Delegate's Statement

LD062122Y Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS--The consolidation and deepening of detente in Europe, the spreading of detente to other continents and regions, in particular, to the Mediterranean area, should be, I believe, the key task of all peaceloving forces irrespective of their ideological, political or religious convictions, a TASS correspondent was told by Vladimir Blinov, minister of justice of the Russian Federation.

He is heading a delegation of the Soviet public to the international conference "for peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean area", that is to open in Athens on February 10.

NATO's militaristic activities, the existence of numerous foreign military bases in countries of the Mediterranean area and attempts by imperialist circles to interfere in the internal affairs of Mediterranean states are a source of tension and a potential threat to peace in the Mediterranean, Blinov said. The absence of a settlement of the Middle East and Cyprus crises evokes no lesser alarm, he stressed.

The Soviet Union, he said, is very interested in the strengthening of peace and security in the area because many of the USSR's trade routes pass through the Mediterranean Sea.

The idea of the desirability of steps directed at turning the Mediterranean Sea into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation was voiced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971, Blinov said. Later on, the USSR proposed to the United States to withdraw nuclear armed American and Soviet surface ships and submarines from the Mediterranean. The settlement of this question could substantially improve the situation in the region, he said.

We are convinced, Vladimir Blinov stressed, that the assertion in the Mediterranean area of the principles recorded in the final act of the Helsinki conference would be an important contribution to turning the area into a zone of peace.

Blinov noted that along with measures of military detente in the Mediterranean, it is necessary to restructure economic relations on a equal and mutually advantageous basis, to develop scientific and cultural cooperation between countries.

The Soviet delegation hopes that the decisions of the conference will facilitate a mobilization of the forces of the international public to the struggle for peace and security, for the development of cooperation in the Mediterranean region, Vladimir Blinov said.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV RECEIVES WFTU LEADER GENSOUS IN MOSCOW

LD071828Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--The chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, Aleksey Shibayev, received the secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Pierre Gensous, who is staying in Moscow in connection with a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to preparations for the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions, that will be held in Prague next April.

Questions of the participation of Soviet trade union in preparations for the congress and topical problems of the international trade union movement were discussed in the course of the friendly, frank conversation.

Press Conference Held

LD071630Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--The Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions, to be held in Prague from April 16 to 23, "will be open to all national, regional, continental and world trade union organizations irrespective of their affiliation", stated Pierre Gensous.

The secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) today addressed a press conference in Moscow.

The prime aim of the discussion at the congress, Pierre Gensous stressed, is to achieve unity of the world trade union movement.

The participants in the forum, to be attended by representatives of about a hundred countries, will discuss key problems of our time encountered by the trade union movement.

The main provisions, evaluation and analysis of these problems, the WFTU secretary general said, are contained in two draft documents which will be proposed to the congress. These are the "universal declaration of trade union rights" and the "orientation and action document". "We want our decisions to absorb as greatly as possible all the diverse features of the detachments that today comprise the world trade union movement", Pierre Gensous stressed.

The participants in the congress will speak on behalf of more than 200 million trade union members. Special significance will be given to the congress, Pierre Gensous believes, by positive factors of the present international political situation, the mounting struggle by workers in response to the crisis of the capitalist world, colonialism and neocolonialism, by the striving for unity of action of trade unions on the national, regional and world scale and by the growth of the WFTU's prestige.

We offer the congress and the world trade union movement lofty tasks, said the WFTU secretary general: to expand and intensify the struggle for peace and detente, to develop cooperation among nations, to press for disarmament, to satisfy the economic and social demands of working people, to ensure the economic and political independence of all nations, to overcome lags in development, to build a new just world economic order, to put an end forever to colonialism, fascism and racism, to ensure economic and political democracy and the flourishing of human rights.

The chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR Alekseyev Shibayev told the press conference that Soviet working people think much of the WFTU's consistent class positions. He noted that the appeal by Soviet trade unions to step up struggle against the production of the neutron bomb had already been supported by more than 40 trade union centers in the world. He also spoke about the preparatory work done by Soviet trade unions for the forthcoming congress.

WORKERS' PROGRESS ATTRIBUTED TO SOCIALISM, NOT CAPITALISM

LD031717Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 78 pp 1-3 LD

[Excerpt] A bitter polemic has recently been unleashed in the international arena over the question of human rights. Proceeding from its own ideas of what is good and what is bad, bourgeois propaganda is trying to besmirch the socialist systems. We will not even begin to speak of how immoral are the attempts to "judge" socialism on behalf of a system which, in the full sense of the word, was built on blood and dirt and with whose history the darkest pages of colonial pillage, wars, violence and social and national oppression are connected.

It is worth stressing something else: The total unfoundedness of attempts to attribute to capitalism a humane attitude toward individuals, irrespective of class allegiance.

When bourgeois propagandists discuss the benefits that capitalism gives to the people, they as it were make a virtue of a necessity. In fact, social security, the 40-hour working week and a few other social benefits in developed capitalist countries are the result of a stubborn and persistent struggle by the working class, a struggle inspired by the example of socialism. It is appropriate to recall, for example, that kindergartens, which Robert Owen first wrote about, began to appear in this great socialist's homeland after they had become a reality in Soviet Russia.

When other bourgeois ideologists assert today that the imperialist states granted independence to their former colonies voluntarily and are now taking care to help them to resolve their pressing problems, it is appropriate to recall that it was precisely the October Revolution that inspired the oppressed peoples in their struggle. And it was indeed through struggle that they won political independence, and today, in resolving the tasks of overcoming their backwardness, they rely on the real help of and solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

When the propagandists of the military industrial complex try to assure the public of their countries that the cause of the arms race is not the militaristic nature of imperialism but the notorious "aggression" of the communists, it is appropriate to recall that it was precisely the Soviet power that put forward the demand for peace and the end of the bloody war unleashed by imperialism. The Soviet Union, having become an object of imperialist aggression, performed a great liberating mission in World War II. Now the USSR and the socialist community countries emerge as the most consistent and determined supporters of the cessation of the arms race, the strengthening of universal peace and the development of international cooperation for the good of all peoples.

In other words, the positive changes in international relations and in the world as a whole (including the capitalist countries--under the powerful pressure of the workers' movement) are taking place thanks to the direct or indirect influence of the creative, transforming activity of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist countries.

And perhaps the most weighty proof of the conjectures of the ideological opponents of socialism lies in the fact that the new structure is constantly progressing: understanding of the economic and social rules of its development is growing deeper, the mechanism for running the economy and public affairs is improving and on this basis the efficiency of production and the material and spiritual well-being of the people is being raised.

It is known that the improvement of socialist democracy is defined by the CPSU program as the main direction of our entire state's development. This thesis acquired particular meaning with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, will and must become a powerful means of further developing and deepening socialist democracy. It is a question of raising the work of the whole state apparatus to a new level, of decisively struggling against any manifestations of mismanagement, lack of discipline, bureaucratism and of seeking to raise the initiative and responsibility of every link and every worker and of developing a sensitive attitude to the needs and requirements of the working people. A precise observance of the USSR Constitution provisions presupposes elevating the political culture of the Soviet people and their active and interested participation in resolving major and minor matters of state.

Socialist democracy, whose appearance was heralded by the declaration of the rights of the working people and the exploited people, continues to develop its creative potentials and emerges as the mighty lever of building the most just society on earth--communism.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON LENIN'S ATTACKS ON 'REFORMISM'

LD031023Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 78 P 2 LD

[Candidate of economic sciences N. Pilguy book review: "With the Weapon of Leninist Criticism"]

[Text] Unfading significance belongs to V.I. Lenin's polemical works, which represent an inestimable contribution to the methodology of Marxist criticism and insured the

F.Ya. Polyanskiy's book (note) (F.Ya. Polyanskiy. V.I. Lenin's Criticism of Anti-Marxist Economic Theories. Moscow, Politizdat, 1977. 318 PP) gives an analysis of Lenin's statements against liberal populism, "legal Marxism," Menshevism, Kautskyism, anarchism, Trotskiyism and other antiproletarian currents on economic questions.

The author shows that Lenin's criticism of populist concepts helps in understanding the social orientation of modern bourgeois theories, which distort Marxist teaching on socioeconomical formation from subjective bourgeois class positions.

The book gives considerable attention to Lenin's works criticizing Bernsteinism. These works remain topical from the point of view of the tasks of the communists' ideological struggle against modern reformism. Idealizing capitalism, the reformists, like their predecessors the Bernsteinists, do not have their own economic theory, and like them are oriented toward the basic schools of bourgeois political economy. In the spirit of the new bourgeois concepts plans for economic and social reforms, designed to improve the world of capital and prolong the life of a society which is on its way out, are elaborated. Lenin's exposure of Bernsteinism makes it possible to reveal more profoundly the pseudorevolutionary, demagogic essence of "cooperative," "democratic," "market socialism."

In the book successful use is also made of Lenin's polemical works to criticize modern anarchism (French gauchism, the "new left" in the United States), which rejects all types of state systems.) Anarchism continues to exist, forming blocs with reformism, Trotskiyism and anticommunism. Lenin, criticizing Proudhon, Bakunin and Kropotkin, showed convincingly that anarchism among the petit-bourgeois element is a danger to socialist revolution. It is impossible to resolve the complex tasks of building socialism without the state form of socialist ownership, centralized economic and political leadership and administration and the strengthening of labor discipline. The petit-bourgeois nature and adventurism of the positions of "leftist communism" were brilliantly exposed by Lenin. Lenin's conclusions have been completely confirmed by the experience of the October Revolution and the practice of building socialism in the USSR and other countries.

Lenin's criticism of the brougeois and petit-bourgeois concepts of imperialism provides a methodological and factual basis for understanding the monopolistic stage of capitalism and the trends in its movement. The monograph shows that bourgeois apologetics have been modified substantially in the last half-century--the economic role of the bourgeois state, which creates "regulated capitalism," "planned capitalism" and the "state of universal prosperity," and so forth, is openly idealized. Radically distorting the nature and essence of state monopoly capitalism, bourgeois theories mask its exploiting nature and conceal the strengthening of the police and bureaucratic machine and the growth of militarism.

Lenin noted that the establishment of a dictatorship of monopolies exacerbates class contradictions to an unprecedented degree. The profound crisis in the capitalist economy in the seventies convincingly confirms Lenin's analysis of imperialism. At the 25th CPSU Congress it was said: "One of the main myths created by reformists and bourgeois ideologists has been refuted--the myth that the capitalism of our time is capable of avoiding crises. The instability of capitalism is becoming more and more obvious. Promises to 'normalize' capitalism and create a 'society of universal prosperity' within its framework have suffered obvious failure." Lenin's works help to explain the features of the development of the modern capitalist world economy.

The book being reviewed represents interesting research. It promotes the effective use of the weapon of Leninist criticism in the struggle against modern bourgeois and petit-bourgeois apologist theories, reformism and anarchism, for the purity of Marxist teaching.

UNITED STATES

PROVISIONS OF 'NEW U.S. ARMS POLICY' BROKEN, WEEKLY SAYS

LD081726Y Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["Dangerous Business Continues"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8 TASS--The first pledge of the new policy of the United States, not to increase deliveries of armaments to other countries, has been broken, writes the weekly NEW TIMES. [Novoye Vremya] During the election campaign, Carter condemned the role of the United States as the world's chief merchant of armaments and described sales of armaments as a dangerous and immoral business, the weekly writes. On May 19 of last year, the White House announced the new policy of restrictions of deliveries of armaments. It was declared that their volumes will be decreased every year and that the United States will not be the first to supply weapons of new types to any area of the world and will not be producing them solely for export and will renounce treaties on joint production of armaments with other countries.

But it is one thing to proclaim principles and quite another to follow them. There were too many exceptions to the rules laid down by the much-publicized policy of restrictions, so that the exceptions prevailed. As a result, the United States sold in the 1977 financial year, by the preliminary data, 11.3 billion dollars worth of weapons, surpassing the volume of deliveries for the previous years which was on an average about ten billion dollars a year.

Some American observers and specialists believe that the volume of 11.3 billion does not reflect the real state of affairs, since it does not include, for instance, the so-called commercial deliveries that are not controlled by the Pentagon, the NEW TIMES writes. According to the data of the report prepared by the Electron Industries Associations, the United States exported 16-18 billion dollars worth of armaments in the 1977 financial year.

The United States also broke the second provision of its new policy, not to be the first to deliver new weapons. The latest weapons are being supplied to Israel.

The promises not to produce contemporary weapons expressly for export and jointly with other countries were not fulfilled either. And these principles could not be implemented, for they contradict the course of the present U.S. administration at standardization of NATO armaments, at widening cooperation with other countries, NATO members.

The United States' attempts to impose the neutron bomb on its European partners do not suit the proclaimed policy either. It is no secret that this type of nuclear weapon was developed especially for deployment in West European countries and is meant not only for arming the U.S. forces stationed in the area but also for their allies in the North Atlantic bloc.

So not one of last year's promises of the White House was fulfilled so far.

It is the military-industrial monopolies, the main exporters of armaments, that profit above all from military deliveries, the weekly writes. Their profits are so high that no moral considerations can stop the death merchants. Specialists estimated that the profits of these corporations are on an average 50-60 percent higher than profits in non-military spheres.

The armaments production is not affected by crisis. According to the data of the U.S. press, the portfolio with fulfilled orders of the U.S. military corporations is worth at least 30 billion dollars. These orders guarantee that enterprises in this industry will continue operating for years ahead. It is not surprising that big business uses every method, from maintaining the lobbyists to bribing congressmen and ministers so that the assembly lines producing armaments should continue operating with increased speed.

PLANS TO DEPLOY NEUTRON BOMB IN WESTERN EUROPE SCORED

LD090208Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington is discussing plans to manufacture neutron weapons and site them in Western Europe. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov, and this is what he writes:

According to reports in the United States capital the Pentagon's intentions of obtaining the neutron bomb have triggered off large-scale protests in the country. There's an interesting fact that the more advocates of the bomb try to prove that it's a pure and humane type of weapon the firmer are the public demands for banning it. The Pentagon finds it difficult to make ordinary Americans support the idea of the bomb. In many American cities people demonstrate against the arms race, against the huge military spending and the plans of building neutron weapons. Experts who understand the grave danger of neutron bombs and shells better than anyone else also sharply demand the plan. The BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS has warned in a recent issue that manufacture of the neutron bomb will bring the world closer to a nuclear disaster.

It's significant that concern over the Pentagon plans is expressed even in the Government of the United States and in its offices where national policies are analyzed. According to the New York TIMES the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency concludes in its report that a deployment by the United States of the neutron bomb can increase the chances of a nuclear war. In case of war with the Soviet Union, the authors of the report indicate, manufacture of the neutron bomb could make the use of neutron weapons more likely. There is one more point the report of the Arms Control Agency underlines; in the opinion of its authors further work on the bomb in the United States could be taken by other states as a move contradicting the aims in the field of disarmament as proclaimed by the Carter administration.

It's natural that the Pentagon has been displeased with the report, and it has demanded that it be revised. The Pentagon fears that the findings may block the appropriations for the work on the bomb requested in its draft budget for the 1979 fiscal year.

The leaders of the American military department and of NATO spare no efforts to sell the neutron bomb to the public and secure a decision by the President and Congress to build the weapon and deploy it in Western Europe. This, however, is an issue which has vital importance for the destinies of the world and security of nations. On a recent visit to the United States a group of Soviet MPs has again called the attention of congressmen and the country's public to the extremely dangerous character of the new means of warfare. The Soviet MPs reiterated that the Soviet Union is firmly against the neutron bomb.

At the present moment a United States decision will determine whether the build-up of new weapons of mass destruction continues or whether the perilous process is halted. Should the West accept the neutron bomb and aim it against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will have to accept the challenge and take care of its own security. Yet the Soviet Union does not want this to happen, and it proposed a mutual ban on the neutron bomb. The Soviet parliamentary delegation urged members of the United States Congress to take a serious and responsible view of the Soviet proposals. There is no doubt that a mutual renunciation of the neutron bomb will greatly contribute to the effort to avert the threat of a nuclear war. Agreement on this will certainly be welcome by all who treasure peace and international security. It will be welcomed also by the Americans who are taking part in the ban-the-neutron-bomb movement and by political figures who hold sound, realistic positions.

1977 SEEN AS YEAR OF UNFULFILLED CARTER PROMISES

LD061459Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian 3 Feb 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov article: "Year of Unfulfilled Promises"]

[Text] New York--The Carter administration has entered its second year. The year traditionally opens with a "State of the Union" Message, and the President delivered it late in the evening on 19 January at a joint session of Congress. Then he sent Congress a message on economic questions, a tax reform bill and a draft budget for the fiscal year starting 1 October. These documents are thought to set out the main directions of government activity for the immediate future.

In his "State of the Union" Message J. Carter called for a search for "new answers, which must not be hampered by outmoded recipes." Nevertheless, a series of documents sent to Congress in the past few days essentially contains no action program of any kind.

Practical steps by the administration to fulfill election promises are still awaited. J. Carter promised to do away with political intriguers, destroy the "barrier" of official bureaucracy, seek practical opportunities for solving economic and social problems, annually reduce military expenditure by $5-7 billion and insure efficient and competent leadership of the Congress and the government. The past year has shown that the government does not feel itself tied to the commitments it made.

The White House proclaimed last year "energy year." At that time, the President surprised many people by condemning the monopoly practices of the oil corporations, calling their policy on gas and petroleum prices "the biggest swindle in history." Swindling the consumer, of course. The government program specifically provided for an expansion of federal control over the sale of gas and the establishment of oil and gas price ceilings. The program got hopelessly tied up in Congress after interference from the influential oil lobby. The White House preferred to go back on its word. Now the Seante is in no hurry to adopt an "improved" government program.

Under these conditions the White House has completely failed to notice another "great swindle." After a long wait the steel corporations have raised prices for their main products. At first only Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel announced a price increase; it was only after there was no reaction from Washington that U.S. Steel, whose decisions serve as law for the entire U.S. steel industry, came out onto the stage. As a result, a government spokesman called the 7.5 percent price increase first adopted by Wheeling-Pittsburgh "excessively large" but found that the eventually sanctioned 5.5 percent increase by U.S. steel "is no cause at all for alarm if in the new year things are limited to this."

How is the government's position in the field of oil and steel prices, on which dozens of industrial sectors and millions of consumers depend, to be coordinated with the promise to find a way to overcome inflation? Both the "State of the Union" Message and the economic program give monopolies a free hand. It has been officially announced that industrialists should participate in the "program to check inflation" on a "voluntary" basis. Simultaneously with the message it was admitted that "government cannot eliminate poverty, provide a bountiful economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, cure illiteracy or provide the country with energy." "Private business, not the government, must lead our future development," J. Carter stated. Becoming acquainted with the government's economic plans, the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT stated: "The chief aim of the President's economic message is to convince business that it has received a carefully devised program in which all parts were selected to fit one another and that the leaders of industry have nothing to fear from his intentions and operating methods."

Last year was "energy year" but this year has been declared "economy year": It is concerned with the struggle against unemployment and inflation. The bill now before Congress on full employment and balanced growth has been announced as the main remedy against the ailment of unemployment.

The bill provides for the President to compile an annual economic report setting out "current and future trends in unemployment, production, real income, productivity and prices and making a survey and analysis of recent events influencing economic trends in the United States." After that the President is to set out "in figures the economic aims for each year of a 5-year period in the field of employment, unemployment and production." The third step would be sketching "programs and policies" to achieve these goals.

There can be no doubt that the new law will force government economists to work, but it is simply not capable of reducing unemployment. At the same time, it is called the "main step in the right direction" in the government's economic program.

The tax reform bill that the government promised to implement last year provides for a reduction of approximately $34 billion in taxes paid by corporations and private individuals. But a law passed last year on Social Security puts additional expenditure demands on Americans that more than cover the concessions they will receive if Congress approves the tax reform.

The lack of any new initiatives is shown by the draft budget. The articles relating to programs for creating new jobs and city needs have left last year's budget virtually unaltered. The official explanation is the already large federal budget--$500.2 billion--and its enormous deficit, which exceeds $60 billion. Only one exception has been made and that applies to military appropriations. Pentagon expenditures will grow sharply to $128.4 billion, compared with $116.7 in the current fiscal year.

Moreover, in the foreign policy section of the "State of the Union" Message the President unambiguously voiced the "desire for peace everywhere." He stressed the necessity "not only to suppress but also curtail rivalry in the amount of strategic weapons" and stated: "We are striving to conclude agreements with the Soviet Union on arms limitation." The Soviet side has always confirmed its readiness to successfully conclude the SALT II talks. But the words of the U.S. administration are at variance with its course.

According to the draft budget the appropriations are aimed primarily at developing new nuclear weapon systems, including cruise missiles and the MX missile system, and also at building up conventional armed forces and the nuclear rearming of NATO, including with the neutron bomb.

Like "big business," the Pentagon is relying on the pliability shown by the White House not only on questions of domestic policy: Suffice it to recall the evolution of American policy on a Near East settlement.

Summing up the events of the past year, Professor Doris Graber writes that the President "failed to cope with the most serious problems facing the country: inflation, unemployment, foreign trade, the stability of the dollar, relations in the Near East and relations with the Soviet Union. He was unable to gain the necessary control over Congress, and the basis of his public support is weakening."

Election promises enumerated in detail the tasks requiring urgent solution. In its first year the administration avoided implementing them. The second year has arrived.

AS-SADAT 'FAILS TO ACHIEVE' OBJECTIVES OF U.S. VISIT

LD082344Y Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] It is becoming evident day by day that President as-Sadat has failed to achieve any of the objectives of his visit to the United States. The Paris LE FIGARO described the camp David meeting as bizarre and said that the United States did everything to deprive As-Sadat of any chance of success. Commentators of progressive Arab newspapers say that Carter could not or did not want to make a promise, no matter how vague, to put pressure on Israel. Nothing else was expected. Developments of the past few months have a logic that is not very clear. During the meeting of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. officials in occupied Jerusalem, Cairo, Ismailia and Aswan at least one thing took place: As-Sadat made one concession after another, throwing Palestinian rights and Arab solidarity on the betting table and finally (?also) the prestige of his country. He received nothing in return except for the new, hardening Israeli demands, not even Washington's vague promises.

Israel behaved in this manner because it felt that it has growing U.S. backing, and because it [word indistinct] the essence of Washington's policy in the Middle East, regarding which Carter said not long ago that his country would not cause any economic or political harm to Israel. These are not mere words; they are based on growing economic and military aid to Tel Aviv and on complete Tel Aviv-Washington solidarity in all international bodies, including the United Nations.

What did As-Sadat have to rely on? It seems that he had nothing to rely on. He deprived himself of the support of socialist countries and progressive Arab regimes. And after betraying the just cause of the Palestinians even Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan adopted a cautious stand toward him. It is no coincidence that even the Western press describes the current Egyptian stand as one of international isolation. As-Sadat is trying to get from Washington even a few U.S. arms in an attempt to reduce, in any way, the bitterness of the pill he received in the United States. The excuses As-Sadat put forward with this request attract attention. He confirmed that the weapons would not be used against Israel. However, even this statement by the Egyptian president, made in a moment of despair, did not induce Washington to take tangible steps to consolidate his mission.

ROBINS AIR BASE, OTHER U.S. NUCLEAR 'MISHAPS' REPORTED

LD081226Y Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] A report carried in the newspaper Atlanta JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION a short while ago was to cause many people to shudder. At the United States Air Force Base in [Warner] Robins, Georgia, a flaw was discovered in a nuclear warhead at the very last moment before a B-52 bomber took off with it. What would have happened should the fault have not been discovered in time? Here's a comment on this report by our news analyst, Vladislav Kozyakov:

The incident at the Robins Air Force Base in Georgia is a grim reminder and not only to the Americans but also to all the people. It's a reminder of the dangers linked with nuclear weapons. As you may have heard, the Soviet Union has proposed reaching agreement to renounce nuclear weapons, to halt their production simultaneously by all countries and also to reduce gradually their stockpiles down to their total destruction. The recent incident shows once again that this proposal is only timely and urgent, and if it were put into effect that would create a genuinely reliable guarantee of preventing nuclear catastrophe.

However, the Pentagon regards atomic and hydrogen charges as instruments of American policy, subject to continuous buildup and improvements, and so long as this is going on no one can guarantee that nuclear weapons won't cause a disaster. This time it was the people in the State of Georgia who found themselves on the brink of a horrible abyss. The B-52 bomber at the Robins Air Force Base carried nuclear-tipped missiles. It was to have taken off, and it was only at the eleventh hour that a fault in one of the nuclear warheads was discovered. According to the Atlanta JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION unidentified persons had taken off safety catches from the bomb release gear. The paper also points out that the equipment of the B-52 had been damaged.

Yet, what's most typical is that the incident with the nuclear warheads in Georgia is far from being the only one. People in various parts of the United States and other countries have been on the threshold of nuclear death scores of times before. For example, there was a case in the same State of Georgia when an American bomber lost a nuclear bomb off the coast after midair collision with a fighter plane. In South Carolina, a nuclear bomb fell from a plane to land next to the house of a railroad worker, (Walter Gregg), in (Mossbrough), near Florence. A Similar incident occurred near Puerto Rico, where an American bomber lost a hydrogen bomb. The bomb plunged into the sea close to one of the islands. And it's happened many times that American bombers, with nuclear bombs on board, crashed, caught fire on runway strips or collided with other planes in midair, threatening the lives of many Americans.

An incident with a weapon of mass annihilation that had occurred in North Carolina was described by an American physicist, Dr Ralph Lapp. A B-52 bomber had to make an emergency release of a nuclear bomb, and it was only by a stroke of luck that the bomb did not explode. According to Dr Lapp, its 24-megaton warhead was equipped with six interconnected safety catches. Yet when experts from the Department of the Air Force arrived at the farm where the bomb had dropped, they found that five out of the six safety catches were released by the fall. To give an idea of the disaster that might have happened, suffice it to say that the bomb from the B-52 which fell in North Carolina was, in its destructive power, equal to 1,200 atomic bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima.

There have been many cases of the radioactive contamination of terrain as a result of accidents with American nuclear weapons, accidents that posed grave health hazards. A striking case in point was the crash of an American bomber with nuclear weapons on board in Palomares, Spain. The Americans had to scoop up the upper contanimated layer of soil over an area of more than 100 hectares. The soil was later buried in a special dump of radioactive waste in South Carolina. The fragments of the hydrogen bomb found after an American bomber crashed in Thule, Greenland, were contaminated with radioactive elements.

These are just a few of the many facts and the list is far from being complete. Strictly speaking, these are not mere accidents or mishaps. They testify to a definite military policy of the United States, pinning hopes on the nuclear arms race and whipping up war hysteria, and it's far from accidental that those connected with the incidents and mishaps with American nuclear weapons prove to be the most diehard opponents of agreements on disarmament.

HAIG REMARKS ON COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN EUROPE CRITICIZED

LD090010Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] AFP reports from Milan that the commander in chief of NATO's armed forces, General Haig, has said that should the influence of communists become stronger in the bloc's member states, NATO countries' possibilities of exchanging important military information would be jeopardized. At the same time, General Haig stressed that by "influence of communists becoming stronger" he meant if their representatives enter the government. As you know, General Haig is an American, and so of course he expresses not his own personal viewpoints but the standpoint of the U.S. administration. It is therefore hard to see the American general's statement as anything but a routine attempt by Washington to bring pressure to bear on a sovereign state.

After all, it is no secret that a government crisis is continuing in Italy, and that to solve it a new cabinet involving representatives of leftwing forces, including Communists, is proposed. And so attempts are now being made in the United States to prevent such a coalition government from emerging in Italy. Hence the crude impertinence with which Washington is acting in interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

HISTORY OF 'GAMES' PLAYED BY CIA'S CARLUCCI REVIEWED

LD090926Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 9 Feb 78 LD

["The Ominous Carlucci"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 9, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Children are different. Some are looking forward to being presented with a book of pictures, others with a "build-it-yourself" meccano, and third...when Frank was a kid, he was one of those children who invariably demand a pistol, a submachine gun or an artillery piece, the larger the better, which can fire nearly live shells.

When Frank grew up and he was already referred to as Mr. Carlucci, he retained his love for games. His games now, it is true, are already far from being children's ones. His favourite pursuit is to play a "communist threat". He goes to some place and introduces himself in approximately this way:

I am the United States Ambassador Frank Carlucci: Do you have a communist threat in your country? No? Then I shall look for it! For whole three years during his ambassadorship in Lisbon, Carlucci, with an active complicity of the local 'gamesters' from right-wing reactionary forces zealously engaged in the search and exposure of a "Red menace" in the country.

Such zeal which, incidentally, has nothing to do with the discharge of normal diplomatic functions, did not pass unnoticed by the higher-ups. The higher-ups looked through Carlucci's service record and only gasped:

My God! How can one underestimate such a person! Just look: He was expelled from Zanzibar, was implicated in the assassination of Lumumba, was active in Brazil, and was involved in the "black colonels" putsch in Greece...well, he is just worth his weight in gold!

So, after the Lisbon tour of duty which aroused repeated protests of the Portuguese public, Frank was appointed a CIA deputy director.

Recently the former ambassador who is now a CIA deputy director visited Lisbon again "to bid farewell". One must say straight: He will be wrong who will think that the visit was undertaken for sentimental purposes.

Mr Carlucci availed himself of the trip to rake up another cherished toy of his: An idea of necessity to raise paramilitary forces at the CIA, forces which could come into play if anyone somewhere asks the USA for help. A special service, you see, can no longer exist without a special punitive army of its own with the broadest powers.

How much imprudent childhood in one person! Child diseases, it looks, are more catchy than adult ones. This has been tested on the example of Carlucci's successor in the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon. Scarcely had Richard Blcomfield assumed the ambassadorship when he started talking of a possibility of emergence of a communist threat in Portugal.

As for Carlucci himself, the Portuguese newspaper KIARIO DE LISBOA writes that his visit to Lisbon was not at all a farewell one. Having taken a high post in the CIA, the former ambassador will doubtless carry on the policy of interference in the internal affairs of both Portugal and other countries. Carlucci has not yet said his final word; He has new, dangerous "games" and intentions in the back of his mind.

WASHINGTON'S 'GENEROUS SUPPORT OF REPRESSIVE REGIMES' PROBED

LD081520Y Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["Words and Deeds"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 8, TASS--The United States is giving generous and varied support to repressive regimes which are of strategic importance to Washington. This is corroborated by reports of the U.S. State Department concerning the human rights situation in the countries receiving American military and financial-economic aid. The Washington POST managed to obtain copies of the so-far unpublished reports concerning South Korea and Nicaragua.

As it follows from the paper's reports, the State Department had to admit that human rights are being suppressed in those countries on a mass scale. According to the reports, the repressive regimes in South Korea and Nicaragua resort to illegal searches and arrests, imprisonment, beatings up and torture of political opponents and "dissidents."

Washington reserves an important role to South Korea, Nicaragua and other repressive regimes in its strategic plans, and this is why the U.S. professions of "concern" over the human rights situation in other countries will hardly affect the broad support it is giving to the violators of human rights, says the Washington POST with reference to government sources. Thus the administration has already approved a program of new military deliveries to Seoul worth 1.8 billion dollars.

U.S. MAGAZINE: U.S. WILL ONLY WITHDRAW BRIGADE FROM ROK

LD082054Y Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["No Intention To Leave"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 8 TASS--The United States Government intends to go back on its widely publicised plans of withdrawing American ground forces from South Korea, writes the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT weekly.

At present there are more than 40,000 American servicemen in South Korea. Under pressure by the American public that fears U.S. involvement in a new conflict in Asia, the administration announced last year its intention to withdraw all American ground forces from South Korea during the next five years.

But the usually well-informed U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes that Washington now appears to favour a partial-reduction of U.S. land forces in South Korea and intends to withdraw only one brigade from there. At the same time, the magazine notes, the Pentagon is intensifying its program of beefing up American air and naval forces in South Korea.

DOLLAR WEAKNESS ATTRIBUTED TO FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC REASONS

LD090831Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 5 ID

[Article by Georgiy Skorov: "What Ails the Dollar?"]

[Text] Despite the measures to save the dollar announced by the American administration, it continues to fall on international currency markets. According to published figures, during the past year the West German mark has risen 9 percent against the dollar; the British pound has risen 9.5 percent; the Swiss franc 19 percent; and the Japanese yen 21 percent.

What then ails the dollar?

Most Western specialists say that the main reason for the trouble is the colossal U.S. trade deficit, which totaled around $30 billion in 1977. This deficit was to a considerable extent the result of a failure to solve the U.S. energy problem: The United States imports $45 billion worth of oil from abroad every year.

An equally important reason is the U.S. federal budget deficit. Over the past 3 years expenditure has exceeded income by the impressive sum of $172.8 billion, including $61.3 billion in the current fiscal year according to preliminary figures. Colossal military expenditures, rising to $116.7 billion in 1978, is the main reason for the budget deficit.

The most serious source of the dollar's weakness and the associated "dollar fever" is the generally ailing condition of the capitalist economy. It is known that in the third quarter of last year there was a sharp fall in the rate of economic growth in the United States and that the two other "locomotives" of the capitalist economy--the FRG and Japan--are also finding it impossible to reach their planned speed. Most specialists believe that the increase in GNP for the whole group of highly developed capitalist countries planned for 1978 cannot be achieved and that previous methods of blucking up the capitalist economy are no longer inducing the necessary stimulus.

All this put together is gnawing at the capitalist system's chief currency. The number of Western experts who share the U.S. President's view that "the dollar is basically healthy" is rapidly dwindling. Of course, the measures taken to protect it against speculators--the massive buying of dollars on foreign currency markets, the raising of the discount rate in the United States and certain other measures--may halt the tumble for a while. But the dollar is bound to be beset by fever until the fundamental economic reasons for its depreciation are eliminated.

'TACTIC OF INTIMIDATING' U.S. MINERS CALLED 'FIASCO'

LD071048Y Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The American miners, this militant detachment of U.S. workers, have achieved substantial successes in defending their rights. Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has announced the reaching of a preliminary accord with the mine owners on the terms of the new bargaining agreement. It provides for the satisfaction of the main demands of the miners, namely to increase wages, improve working conditions, provide pensioning and social insurance. The concessions were wrested from the monopolies in the course of a difficult struggle. Replying to the call of the trade-union, 166 thousand miners picketed the pits in all the coal-mining states of the country early last December. The national strike, which continued for more than two months, is the longest in the history of the trade union.

The negotiations held in Washington between the leaders of the trade union and the employers were interrupted repeatedly through the fault of the companies. The protracted labour conflict resulted in the shrinking of coal reserves in the eastern and mid-western states, which threatened to bring to a stop the power plants. The working people of America resolutely solidarized [as received] with the struggle of the miners. The tactic of intimidating the miners suffered a fiasco. As reported by newspapers, "unidentified" persons opened fire at picketeers and wounded many of them in the states of Utah, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Alabama. As an "ultimate step" the pitowners appealed for help to the federal authorities. President Carter personally intervened in the conflict by sending a telegram to the union's president, Arnold Miller, in which he called for the continuation of the talks. The pressure of the authorities and big business did not break the will of the miners. They serried their ranks even tighter. The achieved agreement is now to be approved by the members of the united union.

PRC FOREIGN POLICY CONTINUES MAOIST THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

LD081800Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"Peking's foreign policy is continuing to shift to the right and this policy is coming into sharper and sharper conflict with the prevailing tendency in the international arena toward detente and the strengthening of peace," the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA writes.

"In the wide circles of world public opinion at times it is possible to hear the opinion that 'elements of realism' have allegedly appeared in Peking's approach to international affairs, and on this basis hopes are being expressed of a reexamination of Maoist dogma," the weekly notes.

"There is every reason to believe that the foreign policy of the new PRC leadership is a continuation and development of the line pursued by the Mao Tse-tung group after the 'Cultural Revolution,' approximately from the fall of 1969, when Peking's foreign policy crisis sharply manifested itself. The failure of the Maoists' armed provocation against the Soviet Union had revealed the bankruptcy of the adventurist course of Military confrontation with the USSR. The crass interference in the internal affairs of the Afro-Asian countries alienated the majority of these states from Peking. China turned out to be practically isolated."

"If Mao Tse-tung, playing a high anti-Soviet note, expected to open the road to rapprochement with the United States, then his successors are hoping to get Chinese-U.S. relations out of the impasse under the same music," NOVOYE VREMYA continues.

"Washington, which even quite recently was so irritated by the Maoist slogan 'let us bury U.S. imperialism,' is now satisfied that its envoys have become welcome visitors in Peking. London is in a good mood because of the silent recognition of Hong Kong as British territory: The British are being given to understand that the PRC does not intend in the near future to pose the question of changing the status of Hong Kong. The NATO generals are fighting to maintain NATO military bases in many areas of the world....

"But, as a wise Eastern saying puts it, if a tiger sits down it by no means implies that he (?is trying) to welcome you. Peking sees in the United States and the other imperialist states only temporary allies which they are under no obligation to treat with excessive consideration in the future".

"Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council, is again preaching the 'inevitability of a new world war.' In this connection, let us remind ourselves of how persistently the 'great helmsman' propagandized the inevitability of a world catastrophy and let us remind ourselves of his cool calculations of the potential victims."

"The only difference is that at first Mao Tse-tung tried to push the Soviet Union toward starting a war and that Teng Hsiao-ping is beginning a new calm in his career, after his political nonexistence, with appeals to the imperialists to rally a united front."

"In the meantime, the world community has to deal with the very same Peking line which is dangerous to the destinies of the world, the weekly points out in conclusion. There cannot be any illusions on that score."

PEKING SUPPORT OF NEUTRON BOMB THREAT TO CHINESE PEOPLE

OW071355Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY published a commentary on neutron weapons a few days ago. The commentary very clearly shows that the Peking leaders are siding with the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc. This aggressive bloc favors the production of the horrible, highly-desturctive neutron bombs and the deployment of these bombs to some European countries. Glebov, foreign affairs observer of this station, has the following comment:

More and more of the world's people have joined the movement to protest the U.S. imperialists' production of neutron bombs. (Esmel), a comrade-in-arms of Kemal, founder of the Turkish Republic and a renowned journalist, recently said that Turkey opposes the production of neutron bombs and their deployment to West European countries. He emphatically pointed out that the Turkish people support the just struggle, launched by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, against the production of new destructive weapons. (Wolf), a professor at Hanover Medical College, West Germany, has pointed out: Neutron bombs are typical products of the imperialist society to which material things, not people, are most important.

Dear listeners, I would like to remind you that neutron bombs are characterized by their ability to destroy all living things and keep material things intact. This characteristic shows that those who favor neutron bomb production intend to commit robbery: They want to destroy the people and seize their property. On 27 January the Bureau of the World Peace Council's Presidium held a meeting in Washington. The meeting unanimously adopted a peace declaration which expresses the views of all the world's progressive people on the neutron bomb. The declaration pointed out: We condemn and resolutely oppose research on and production of the destructive neutron bomb. Such bombs radically contradict human morality.

Nevertheless, the Peking leaders have once again exposed their reactionary, aggressive nature and have demonstrated complete disregard for the vital interests of people in various countries including the Chinese people. For many years the Peking leaders have fiercely attacked measures to restrain the arms race and achieve disarmament. In this respect, the Peking leaders are wallowing in the mire with racists, fascists and other political degenerates. They have thus seriously undermined the prestige of the Chinese people. Peking's UN representatives have joined representatives of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and the former fascist regime of Portugal in voting against proposals on the nonuse of force in international relations and the permanent banning of nuclear weapons. Their actions have aroused indignation among many countries, particularly developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The people of those countries have also strongly denounced the action taken by China and Albania. Those countries opposed the Soviet Union's proposal to cut military budgets of permanent members of the UN Security Council by 10 percent and use a portion of the money thus saved to aid developing countries. At present, the Peking rulers have openly supported the U.S. plan to produce neutron bombs and to deploy them in NATO countries. In so doing, the Peking leaders have once again disgraced China and the Chinese people.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY frontpaged a poem by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. In his poem he prasies the neutron bomb and openly says that China can have this highly destructive weapon.

At present, the PEOPLE'S DAILY and NCNA are viciously attacking those who oppose neutron weapons. Following the imperialists' reactionary propaganda, the PEOPLE'S DAILY and NCNA have made every effort to defend the neutron bomb. They describe the neutron bomb as a pure, clean and humane weapon. In particular, the Peking propaganda organization is fiercely attacking and slandering the Soviet Union which is marching in the vanguard of the struggle to end the arms race and achieve disarmament including the banning of neutron bomb production. Interviewed by a PRAVDA reporter at the end of December 1977, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary said: The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to the production of neutron bombs. We know that in various parts of the world there are millions of people taking part in the movement to protest the production of neutron bombs and we support them.

It is precisely the Soviet Union's clear and firm stand that causes the particularly vicious slander and attacks of Peking's propaganda media against the Soviet Union. Peking's propaganda media has expressed the Chinese leaders' desire to further intensify the arms race and support the continued production of new horrible, highly-destructive weapons. In fact, the Peking leaders have ignored the actual situation and failed to clearly analyze the internal causes of political events.

We don't know what makes the Chinese leaders think that the neutron bombs are specifically designed to destroy only the people of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Chinese leaders think that by instigating anti-Soviet hysteria and betraying the principled socialist stand China can be exempted from falling victim to imperialist schemes and can prevent the imperialists from using their butcher knives against the Chinese people. This view of the Chinese leaders is wrong and dangerous and can inflict great losses on China. The imperialists have not given up their plans for enslaving China and turning it back into a semicolony. At present, imperialist headquarters must be asking such questions as "what will be the results of bombing China's densely-populated areas with neutron bombs?"

CHINA'S MILITARY BUILDUP AIDED BY FOREIGN 'BRAIN DRAIN'

LD071845Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Peking leaders have lately been concentrating on developing science and technology, specifically the branches which have a direct bearing on the country's military potential. Peking brasshats have said the renovation of science and technology for military purposes is the key element in modernizing the Chinese Army. Today like in no other times, they claim, it is vital to study and develop modern types of weapons and military equipment. For this it is necessary to know the latest achievements in science and technology.

The Chinese mass media alleges that the gang of four is to blame for China's backwardness in science and technology, especially in military research. The main idea of all publications of that sort is as quickly as possible to reach the world standard or better to surpass them. Radio Peking insisted: We must have everything that other countries have and even what they do not have. So in what way do the Chinese intend to solve this complicated problem that calls for much time and money? Developments over the last months indicate there are two ways to reach that end as seen in Peking.

The first way--a long term one--is to restore normal work at military research centers. For this purpose the authorities have hiked allocations for research, increased pay for scientists, restored scientific degrees and, most important, stopped labelling scientists as unreliable elements. Sooner or later these forced measures will naturally pay off but it is at once that Chinese leaders want an access to the latest in science and technology. To get it they intend to use the brain drain, a method of obtaining scientific information from the advanced capitalist countries.

Many renowned scientists specialising in defense research have in recent months visited Peking. Most of them are of Chinese descent. All of them were received by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Many more less well-known but no less well informed scientists visited China unnoticed.

High Chinese meet with their colleagues in China, read them lectures, consult them on the latest scientific achievements and tell them about the results of research carried out by big scientific centers abroad. As an example, Professor Yang Chen-ning, speaking at a conference of Chinese nuclear physicists, made a report on the study of elementary particles. Some of the visiting talents after 2 or 3 months of work in China leave for their countries of residence for new portions of information to be delivered back to China. Others, whom Peking cannot dispense with in carrying out its military research program, remain in China.

In recent years alone the American authorities allowed 32 citizens of Chinese extraction, all of them nuclear physicists, to leave the United States, after which all 32 immediately received jobs in the Chinese defense industry. This has been reported by the Italian newspaper AVANTE. Brain drain Peking style is how we can describe these efforts made by China's leaders in order to obtain the most sophisticated and destructive weapons. One such was in the early 1960's when Peking, with the help of more than 100 American scientists of Chinese descent, succeeded in building an atomic bomb of its own. Obviously today the same method is being used to build something more destructive in the line of mass extermination weapons.

Indeed, there is much talk in Peking about the inevitability of a large-scale war in the lifetime of the present generation. Scientific and technical progress in a country which openly declares war as the main instrument of settling international problems and which made war preparations into law is a real threat to peace and stability in all countries, no matter what their social systems. It is a special danger to Asian countries, a many centuries' object of Chinese rulers' aggressive schemes.

PELSHE, DOLGIKH ATTEND ROMANIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD072115Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Badrus, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Soviet Union, today arranged a reception on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Dolgikh, secretary of CPSU Central Committee; and other officials as well as representatives of public organizations.

GRISHIN, DELEGATION RETURN TO MOSCOW FROM BERLIN FESTIVAL

LD071647Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Berlin, 3 February, TASS--A Moscow delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, which had participated in the Moscow festival in Berlin, left here today. The delegation consists of V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.T. Barulina, a worker at the I.A. Likhachev motor vehicle plant; and L.M. Perfilova, chief of a Moscow Gorkom section.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by K. Naumann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk committee, and representatives of the working people of the GDR capital.

Also among the sendoff party were P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; and Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The delegation returned to Moscow the same day.

It was met at the airport by Moscow Gorkom Secretaries V.N. Makeyev, L.A. Borisov, R.F. Dementyeva, I.N. Ponomarev and V.P. Trushin; Moscow Gorispolkom Deputy Chairmen S.M. Kolomin and A.I. Yashin and by other officials.

Among the welcoming party was H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

GDR PARTY DELEGATION STOPS IN TASHKENT, SEES RASHIDOV

LD081645Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[Text] UZTAG--On 27 January, returning to Berlin after concluding official visits to Vietnam and Laos, a party delegation from the GDR led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Party Control Commission, stopped over in Tashkent.

At Tashkent airport Muecksenberger and the other members of the delegation were greeted by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; D.K. Khodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee party commission, and other officials.

In the talk which took place Sh.R. Rashidov told the guests from the GDR about Uzbekistan's successes in economic and cultural building achieved in the 60 years of Soviet power thanks to the implementation of the party's Leninist nationalities policy, about how the working people of the Republic are implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and about the great political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on mounting socialist competition in 1978.

Yesterday the GDR party delegation left Tashkent for Berlin.

CPCZ DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU PROPAGANDA METHODS

LD070951Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], a group of CPCZ party workers headed by J. Varholik, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, was in the Soviet Union from 30 January through 3 February.

The Czechoslovak comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th Party Congress in agitation and propaganda work. They had meetings and conversations in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, in Moscow city and Moskovskaya Oblast party raykoms, in the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom house of political education, at enterprises and at the "Plakat" publishing house.

SLOVAK LEADERS VISIT CENTRAL GROUP OF FORCES GUARDS DIVISION

LD071649Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Lt Col V. Kholodulkin report: "Guests of Soviet Soldiers"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces--Soldiers of the celebrated Irkutsk-Pinsk Order of Lenin, thrice Red Banner, Order of Suvorov Motorized Rifle Guards Division named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet were recently visited by Slovak party and state figures--J. Lenart, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee; P. Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic; V. Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other comrades. The division command familiarized the guests with the combat training, life and daily conditions of the guardsmen and the course of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces.

Addressing the servicemen and their families in the officers' home, Comrade Lenart cordially congratulated the division personnel on the upcoming great and joyful festival--the 60th anniversary of the glorious USSR Armed Forces--and wished the Soviet soldiers still greater successes in combat and political training. A speech was made in reply by Col Gen D. Sukhorukov, commander of the Central Group of Forces.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON FUTILITY OF ANTISOCIALIST CAMPAIGNS

LD061611Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The Slanderers Fail"]

[Text] Prague, 2 February--At the beginning of last year the propaganda centers of international imperialism, above all in the United States, unleashed one of their noisiest and most vociferous slander campaigns against socialism, the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee organ RUDE PRAVO writes. Tremendous sums were invested in this campaign and hundreds of anticommunist "specialists" played a part in it.

Even a year ago, when systematic and well-organized attacks were launched against Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with the aim of proving the unprovable--that human rights are being violated in the socialist world--it was clear that the real aim of the campaign was to blacken the achievements of real socialism in the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of Great October.

Some people pretend that this unbridled campaign is part of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism, the paper writes. However, the socialist countries see the class ideological struggle primarily as a comparison of ideas and facts, as a battle between ideological values, as a dispute about the value of one system or the other. But it is clear to anyone that distortion of facts, falsehood and slander, the fueling of distrust and especially overt subversive activity cannot in any way be seen as a form or method of ideological struggle. Thus, on imperialism's part, last year's campaign was not a form of ideological struggle but the same old psychological war against socialism which is in glaring contradiction to the recommendations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, RUDE PRAVO continues, that the aims and tasks of the slander campaign against the socialist countries had nothing to do with genuine concern for human rights. The class logic of the interests of international imperialism meant that this campaign ultimately became an instrument of struggle against the easing of international tension. The facts are more than convincing on this score.

The paper concludes that the results of the antisocialist campaign indicate that these slander campaigns are incapable of changing the course of social development or halting mankind's advance toward progress and peace.

POLISH GENERAL WRITES ON ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET, POLISH FORCES

For the article by Polish Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Polish United Worker's Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, published in Moscow's KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 31 January, see the Poland section of the 8 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ENDS VISIT TO MOSCOW, TALKS TO PRESS

Report on Visit

LD081542Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, paid a working visit to Moscow from 6 to 8 February. The head of the Austrian Government called on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had a friendly conversation with him.

Talks took place between Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic, during which questions of Soviet-Austrian relations and the prospects for their development were discussed, as were a number of pressing international problems. The coincidence [sovpadeniye] or closeness of the viewpoints of the two governments on many important questions which were examined were noted.

During the examination of questions of bilateral relations it was noted with satisfaction that these relations continue to steadily expand and strengthen. The heads of government stressed the determination of both sides to continue to take all the essential measures to increase the mutually advantageous, good-neighborly cooperation which exists between the Soviet Union and Austria. This is not only in the interests of both states but also serves the cause of strengthening peace in Europe and the development of beneficial cooperation of all European states.

During the exchange of opinions the importance for the assurance of the Austrian state's firm independence and the maintenance of friendly relations between it and other countries involved in the state treaty on the establishment of an independent and democratic Austria and its status of permanent neutrality, enshrined in the constitution, was reaffirmed. The two sides noted that the policy of permanent neutrality which Austria pursues was and is in accordance with both the needs and hopes of the Austrian people and the demands of international development on the path of strengthening peace, security and mutual trust.

Particular attention was paid to the situation on the European Continent. The heads of governments declared the determination of the Soviet Union and Austria to pursue a policy toward full implementation of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Austria stressed that political detente must be strengthened with military detente. They consider the most important and urgent task of the present day to be ending the arms race and the transition to efforts to limit and end military forces and armaments, both conventional and nuclear.

The two sides decisively condemn any action likely [illegible] war. They consider the continuing arms race to be extremely dangerous, especially in the production of mass-destruction weapons of all types, particularly nuclear weapons and their new types. Both sides come out in favor of banning nuclear weapons forever and also of urgent measures for the implementation of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations.

The importance of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament which is being called this year was noted. Both sides also came out in favor of convening as soon as possible a world conference on disarmament. The Soviet Union and Austria again confirmed that the aim of their policy is to achieve universal and complete disarmament under strict international control.

The sides believe that the talks which took place were useful and will promote the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Austria. Having noted that contacts between Soviet and Austrian state and political figures have a beneficial effect on shaping these relations and endow them with a purposeful nature, those who took part in the talks expressed their desire for such contacts to continue to be developed in the future.

The text of the Soviet-Austrian communqiue will be published in the press tomorrow.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1615 GMT on 8 February carries a shorter report on the visit entitled "Soviet-Austrian Communique" which adds: "Attaching much importance to the solution of problems of environmental protection, transport and power generation, which are important for the whole of Europe, they come out for an intensification of all-European cooperation in these fields."

[The TASS report also adds: "The sides stressed that the Middle East conflict, which is a seat of tension dangerous to world peace, should be resolved peacefully. They hold that respect for the rights of all states and peoples of the area, including implementation of the lawful national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, is an imperative condition of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

["When the situation in Cyprus was discussed, the concerted view was expressed that the search of ways for a peaceful settlement of the conflict should be conducted on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, and also with reasonable consideration for the rights and interests of both communities."]

Kreisky Leaves USSR

LD081602Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--After a working visit from February 6 to 8 at the invitation of the Soviet Government, the Federal Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky today departed from Moscow.

The head of the Austrian Government visited the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, and had a friendly talk with him.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, and Bruno Kreisky held negotiations, during which they discussed, in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions pertaining to Soviet-Austrian relations and the prospects for their further development, as well as a number of outstanding international problems. They stated coincidence or proximity of the two governments' views on many important questions they examined.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 8 February adds: "Kreisky was accompanied to the airport by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials."]

Impressions of Brezhnev's Health

AU0813330Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 AU

[Ilse Voegl telephone conversation with Erhard Huter, Austrian Radio Service correspondent in Moscow--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Huter, I think one of the highlights of this visit by Federal Chancellor Kreisky and the Austrian delegation to the Soviet capital was Kreisky's meeting with Soviet state and party head Brezhnev. Did the federal chancellor himself say anything about it after this meeting.

[Answer] Yes, it certainly was the climax of the Austrian chancellor's visit to the Soviet Union. He commented on this meeting just now in the press conference at the Austrian embassy--the press conference is still in progress. It was very cordial, very positive as far as the understanding of the mutual relations between the two countries was concerned. It was also very positive, he underscored, as far as the evaluation of Austria's neutrality was concerned. Finally, it was also positive as far as disarmament is concerned. The federal chancellor stated that the neutron bomb occupied an important place in the talks with Brezhnev.

[Question] I think, Mr Huter, it was relatively important that Brezhnev was ready for such a meeting at all. After all, he has not been in public for a long time and there have been the most varied rumors about his illness, whether it is of a political or physical nature. I think this meeting is of particular significance in this respect. Did Kreisky possibly say what Brezhnev looks like? Is he a sick man or completely recovered?

[Answer] The federal chancellor's visit has had a world political impact. Bruno Kreisky is the first noncommunist West European political leader to have been received by Brezhnev since his prolonged illness. What Brezhnev looks like--yes, well beyond expectations: He has recovered. He looks rather healthy and no longer has those speech problems which he had to struggle with previously. Thus Bruno Kreisky's visit was intended to prove to the world that the general secretary again has full strength and that the time when the Kremlin was virtually without a leader and was particularly paralyzed in its foreign policy decisions has passed.

Press Conference On Talks

LD081638Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--The federal chancellor of Austria, Bruno Kreisky, expressed satisfaction by the results that, after signing the 1955 state treaty, relations between Austria and the USSR have been constantly developing in a positive spirit. Our cooperation is particularly accentuated, the Chancellor stated at a press conference in Moscow today, by meetings held by leading personalities of the two countries to exchange views on a wide range of political, trade and economic questions.

Bruno Kreisky noted that the Austrian side is satisfied over the results of negotiations to expand trade relations with the USSR. Having stressed that Austria is among the Soviet Union's ten leading trade partners in Europe, he stated that this opens favourable prospects for ensuring further deals and joint projects.

When discussing international problems, the chancellor went on, the importance of neutral countries in the development of international cooperation was noted. Special attention was given to disarmament questions. Austria is prepared to add its efforts towards attaining positive results in this sphere, Bruno Kreisky stressed. In this connection he pointed to the great importance of the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, to be held this year.

Bruno Kreisky announced that he was received today by the general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and had a talk with him. The exchange of views held, the Austrian Chancellor stated, was very valuable to him. He noted that Leonid Brezhnev assessed very positively th striving of neutral countries, Austria included, to make a constructive contribution to strengthening trust among states and the further development of the detente process.

SPANISH ENVOY SAYS USSR-SPAIN TIES 'DEVELOPING POSITIVELY'

LD082212Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 9, TASS--Relations between Spain and the Soviet Union developed positively in the past year, stated here the Spanish Ambassador in the USSR Juan Antonio Samaranch Torello.

He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the first anniversary, today, of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

We highly value, the Ambassador went on, the Soviet Union's backing for Spain's proposal to hold the next meeting of the all-European conference' participating countries in Madrid. This is a good fact pointing to the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the political field.

As regards the economic field, here definite strides forward have been made, the ambassador noted. We hope for an increase of the goods turnover between the two countries this year. This, among other things, was discussed by the second joint session recently held in Madrid of the Spanish-Soviet and Soviet-Spanish committees for promoting trade. A mission of the highest council of the official chambers of commerce, industry and navigation of Spain will be opened in a few months in Moscow. A similar institution of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce is already functioning in Madrid. This will also promote the expansion of reciprocally advantageous cooperation.

Cultural ties between our two countries are also developing, the ambassador continued. Negotiations are under way on a wider exchange of artists, musicians and other cultural figures. We are interested in having Soviet youths and girls studying in Spanish universities and vice versa. At present a draft cultural agreement between the two countries is being drawn up, which will probably be signed this year.

Speaking of Soviet peace initiatives in the sphere of international detente and, in particular, assessing positively the proposals voiced by Leonid Brezhnev about the simultaneous ending by all states of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the banning for a certain period of all nuclear weapons tests and proclaiming a moratorium on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the ambassador expressed the point of view of his government.

"Spain comes out for the relaxation of internation tension," he said. "We support the final act of the all-European conference and welcome the further development of all the accords recorded in it. We stand for complete disarmament and ending the manufacture of means of mass annihilation. The money now spent on arms could be spent on other purposes, more important for mankind."

I hope, the ambassador stressed, that the negotiations conducted by countries having nuclear weapons, between the USSR and the USA among them, will yield positive results and will lead, in the final analysis, to the banning of these weapons.

"The first year of diplomatic relations laid the foundations for diverse ties in the future, the ambassador went on. We have favourable prospects ahead. Spain comes out for the further expansion of relations with the Soviet Union in different fields which is in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, the interests of strengthening peace and security in Europe, and throughout the world."

MADRID PAPER CITED ON SECRET TIES BETWEEN SPAIN, NATO

LD071455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Report by V. Chernyshev: "Secret Contacts"]

[Text] Madrid--The Madrid newspaper EL PAIS has published an article entitled "Spain Will Not be Able to Enter NATO Until 1980." The paper's conclusion is based on the fact that if Spain becomes a member of the North Atlantic bloc it will not be possible to hold the next meeting on problems of security and cooperation in Europe in Madrid. The press notes that Spain wants this meeting to take place in its capital and believes that the European forum could enhance the country's prestige in the international arena.

Spanish officals state that the question of Spain's relationship with NATO is a matter for parliament to decide.

However, EL PAIS, writes, secret contacts between Madrid and North Atlantic bloc headquarters in Brussels are increasing. As an example the paper cites the fact that on three occasions Spanish representatives have participated as observers in conferences and debates conducted by NATO including the debate in the organizations' economic committee a few days ago. EL PAIS notes that the Spanish Embassy in Brussels is maintaining constant contacts with the NATO Secretariat and assembly. The Spanish Embassy and Spain's military mission in Brussels secretly prepared a visit by Spanish officers to NATO Supreme Command Headquarters which was made at the invitation of General Haig.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING UK AMBASSADOR IN KREMLIN

LD081144Y Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin Sir Howard Smith, ambassador of Britain to the USSR, in view of the latter's forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

Matters of further development of Soviet-British relations and some topical international problems were touched upon during the conversation.

TELEGRAPH CLAIM OF SOVIET BASES FOR MALTA REFUTED

LD081456Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 8 February--TASS commentator Aleksandr Kharitonov writes: The London DAILY TELEGRAPH has offered its readers yet another "sensation." A few days ago it was writing about invented "Soviet-Chinese border clashes," and today it has flabbergasted them with the fact that the Soviet Union is allegedly seeking new naval bases in the Mediterranean, particularly on Malta, to "encircle" the southern flank of NATO.

The myths of Soviet bases are not the monopoly invention of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. There have previously been several attempts to discover "Soviet bases" in India or Bangladesh, in Mozambique or Uganda and so forth, and every time the routine sensation has burst like a bubble.

Of course, it is not only a yearning for cheap sensationalism which motivates the authors of such falsehoods to new inventions. The aims of the routine propaganda "canards" of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH are obvious. On the one hand they are aimed at diverting the attention of world public opinion from the growing NATO activity in the African Continent and the interference of the member countries of this bloc in the events in the Horn of Africa, and on the other at maintaining on Malta the British military bases which are due to be evacuated by April next year.

The retention of a British military presence on Malta is in the interests of the NATO strategists. It is precisely this that concerns the author of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH article.

LEBANESE, SYRIAN TROOPS CLASH IN BEIRUT, KHADDAM COMMENTS

LD081846Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["Provocative Actions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, February 8 TASS--Certain circles have been intensively provoking of late clashes in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon between the soldiers of the Lebanese Army and Syrian troops which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. There are killed and wounded.

Fire exchanges resumed this morning in the area of the Al-Fayyadiyah military school of the Lebanese Army. Reinforced detachments and posts of inter-Arab forces blocked a number of districts in this sector of the town. Measures are being taken to end the clashes.

The central political council of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon issued a statement condemning the attempts to violate the regime of security in the country and torpedo the dialogue between different political forces. The national patriotic forces, says the statement, comes out for urgent measures towards security both in the south, and in other parts of the country.

Kuwait, February 8 TASS--In an interview for the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM the Foreign Minister of Syria A. Khaddam, stated that the latest incidents in Lebanon serve the interests of the Israeli and Egyptian governments, which are seeking to distract attention of the Arab peoples from the separate deal being prepared, and from the essence of the Middle East conflict. The inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, Khaddam said, have been ordered to take every necessary measure for maintaining security and preventing chaos in the country.

CAIRO PRESS SKEPTICAL OF AS-SADAT'S SUCCESS IN U.S.

LD062015Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Egyptian President as-Sadat is continuing talks in the United States. Our Cairo correspondent Kim Gerasimov reports:

Although the Cairo papers are reporting on the talks under cheerful headings, local political and journalist circles are not expressing particular optimism. For the avowed aims of As-Sadat's visit to the United States are to induce Washington to exert pressure on Tel Aviv so that the latter will agree to make even a few steps toward meeting the Egyptian proposals. So far, as Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Dayan recently confirmed in an interview to the magazine NEWSWEEK, there has been no pressure whatsoever. Judging by reports by the U.S. press, Washington is just as before not intending to exert pressure on Israel. To make up for this, pressure--and the most blatant at that--is affecting Egypt. And the Cairo press has been forced to admit this.

Why, in particular, it is being asked, did the United States state its intention of selling to Israel 200 modern F-15 and F-16 fighter planes on the same day that a successive round of Egyptian-Israeli talks started? Why then, when Egypt was on the point of deciding to demonstrate some dissatisfaction with the way the talks were progressing, the American press suddenly [word indistinct] reported that in the opinion of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Israel had already had atomic weapons at its disposal since 1974.

Surely such behavior, [words indistinct] bears out the fact that the United States is playing the role of an honest mediator. As is well known the honesty and the unselfishness of the approach of the United States to relations with the Arab world is being constantly stressed by the Egyptian leader. And now this thesis is in fact being doubted by the Egyptian semi-official press itself.

AS-SADAT'S ENVOY ENDS VISIT TO PRC, LEAVES FOR DPRK

LD081648Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Muhammad Hasan at-Tuhami, a special envoy of Egyptian President as-Sadat, has completed his visit to China and left for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. He held talks in Peking with the chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Hua Kuo-feng and China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua. The two sides discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. Foreign correspondents accredited in Peking said the Chinese side fully supported Egypt's policy of striking a separate deal with Israel, a policy sharply condemned by the Palestinians and the majority of Arab countries.

ALGIERS ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE DEMONSTRATES ARAB RESOLVE

LD081746Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["Resolve and Solidarity in Struggle"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8 TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

A conference of the heads and leaders of a number of Arab countries and of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which ended recently in Algiers proved a weighty contribution towards strengthening Arab solidarity, an important landmark on the road of rallying the ranks of progressive Arab forces coming out against the Zionist-imperialist plans for "settling" the Middle East conflict.

The decisions taken in Algiers to create a united command of the conference's participating countries, to set up a fund for rendering financial aid to countries directly confronting Israel, to establish a joint information organ, as well as the unanimous confirmation and further development of the joint political course outlined earlier at a conference in Tripoli, laid a realistic foundation for counteracting the splitting, capitulatory actions of the Egyptian leadership, which seeks separate deals with Israel to the detriment of all-Arab interests.

President as-Sadat, says the political declaration endorsed by conference participants, is operating in the framework of an American-Zionist plan, aimed at undermining the opportunities for establishing a just peace, based on the complete liberation of all occupied Arab territories and guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people, including its right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

The conference stressed that the Egyptian president has neither the mandate nor the rights to speak at the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on behalf of other Arab countries and the Arab people of Palestine.

Serious attention was given in Algiers to the need of giving all out support to the Palestine resistance movement, to struggle against attempts to emasculate the Palestine problem, to impose imperialist "variants" of its solution on the Palestine people, which are incompatible with its national interests and aspirations.

Participants in the conference rejected all attempts to question the authority of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its unqualified right to represent the Palestine people as recognized by the international community and Arab Summit meetings.

The Algiers conference was distinguished for its sharp anti-imperialist orientation. Its participants condemned foreign imperialist interference in a number of areas of the Middle East and Africa, and in particular, expressed profound concern over the situation in the area of the Horn of Africa. In this connection the need was emphasized to respect the sovereignty and independence of African states, the principles, the charter and the decisions of the Organization of African Unity.

The position of the Soviet Union, which consistently supports the just struggle of the Arab peoples and renders them all-round and effective aid was highly assessed in a number of speeches at the Algiers conference. The political declaration specially stresses the need to strengthen Arab cooperation with the socialist countries and other progressive forces, including the progressive vanguard of the Egyptian people.

The results of the Algiers conference, which evoked broad responses in the Arab world, point to the resolve of progressive Arab countries and forces to frustrate the plans of imperialist and Zionist circles, to strengthen Arab unity and solidarity on an anti-imperialist basis, to work for the establishment of a genuinely just and last peace in the Middle East.

Arab Press Reaction

LD081956Y Moscow TASS in English 1938 8 Feb 78 LD

["To Rebuff Imperialist and Zionist Machinations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8 TASS--Decisions taken by the Algiers conference of leaders of a number of Arab countries and of the Palestine Liberation Organization, coming out against the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations continue to be in the center of attention of Arab public opinion. The press stresses that the conference proved an important stage in consolidating the forces opposing imperialist and Zionist machinations in the Arab east.

The declaration adopted in Algiers stresses that imperialism seeks to utilize the present Egyptian regime for thwarting the further development of the national-liberation movement in the Arab world and in Africa. President as-Sadat, the document says, operates in the framework of the American-Zionist plan, spearheaded against the establishment of a just peace, based on the complete liberation of all occupied Arab territories and on guarantees for the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people.

Arab public opinion strongly condemns attempts by Washington and Tel Aviv to impose a "settlement" on the Middle East according to an American-Israeli model, and exposes the hypocritical claims of the USA, Israel and Egypt that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations constitute a "preparation" for the Geneva peace conference.

Actually, it means an attempt to saddle the Geneva conference with an American-Israeli version of a "solution" to the Middle East problem, an attempt to use it as a screen for covering up a separate deal to the detriment of the interests of the Arabs and of peace in that part of the world, to distort the very essence of a Geneva peace conference, which the Arab countries and the Soviet Union thought of as a universal international mechanism for a comprehensive solution of all the key questions of a Middle East settlement, the Palestine problem included, and, of course, with the participation of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine Arab people.

Thus, here we see the striving to substitute for the Geneva peace conference an Israeli-Egyptian conference, held under the sponsorship of the USA, and with the participation of some countries following in the wake of American policy and prepared to rubber-stamp any decision to please Washington.

Countering attempts by imperialism and Zionism to impose their irrelevant Middle East "settlement" in the interest of the U.S. and Tel Aviv alone, the Arab peoples, with the support of the progressive forces around the world, and first of all of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, come out for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East through the complete withdrawal of Israel troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestine Arab people to self-determination and the creation of an independent national state of its own.

Noting the importance of the Algiers conference's decisions, the paper ATH-THAWRI published in Aden, writes in this connection that in the contemporary conditions unity of progressive Arab forces is a crucial factor in the struggle against the Israeli aggression, against the plans of imperialism and reaction, for restoring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Algerian paper AL-MUJAHID points out that the Egyptian president's separatist and capitulatory course, the steep turn to the right in his domestic and foreign policy, complicated the solution of the Middle East problem still more.

The paper writes, encouraged by its new friends, Egypt seeks to remove the Soviet Union from playing a part in the process of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, despite the fact that it was precisely Soviet aid, rendered both to Egypt itself, and to other Arab countries, that enabled them to wage a successful struggle for freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Realizing this, participants in the Algiers conference--Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO--emphasized most definitely once again, that the Soviet Union, that invariably loyal friend of the Arab peoples, has played and continues to play an important role in a Middle East settlement.

The Soviet Union's position on the Middle East, writes AL-MUJAHID, is just, realistic and consistent. It entitles it to be the main ally of the Arab countries. The Arab peoples need such a reliable and powerful ally particularly now, when a regrouping of forces is taking place in the Arab world with the aim of counter-acting the imperialist-Zionist plans, which President as-Sadat has undertaken to implement.

ISRAEL CAMPAIGNING FOR FUNDS TO COVER MILITARY EXPENSES

LD091104Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 9 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Rome, February 9, TASS--High-ranking Israeli leaders set out on tours abroad one after another to raise funds among Zionist organizations, for military purposes, in the first place. Scarcely has Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left Switzerland by air for the United States when Prime Minister Menahem Begin arrived in Geneva today where he is to meet the leaders of international Zionist organizations who will hand him the means raised for the Israel support fund.

Tel Aviv's huge military machine annually swallows billions-worth sums of money and requires new and new appropriations. The militarization policy which is pursued by the ruling circles of Tel Aviv only led to a situation when an increasing share of the country's budget is assigned for military purposes year by year.

Thus, according to a report of ZO HADEREKH, weekly newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, the Israeli Government's military spending amounted to 50.4 percent of the budget in 1975, 56.7 percent in 1976 and, according to preliminary data, last year's military appropriations took up a total of 59.6 percent of the budget.

Military expenditure constitutes a lion's share--55,000 million Israeli pounds--in the draft budget for the 1978-1979 fiscal year. On the whole a third of the country's gross national product is used for the maintenance of the military machine. As a result of such a policy, Israel's military debts along amounted to eleven billion U.S. dollars by the end of 1977, according to the newspaper AL-QUDS published in Jerusalem in Arabic.

The United States does not cease its military and economic support to Israel, which enables the latter to torpedo the search for an all-embracing peaceful settlement in the Middle East. In the 1978 fiscal year alone Tel Aviv is to get 785 million dollars worth of loans and credits from Washington. Lately Israel brings 1.5 billion dollars worth of weapons from the USA annually.

ISRAELI, CYPRIOT JOURNALISTS COMMENT ON THEIR IMPRISONMENT

LD071458Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Rome, February 7 TASS--Journalist Hans Lebrecht, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel and secretary of the Association of Anti-Fascists and Victims of Nazism, who had recently been released on bail from an Israeli prison, said that though pressure of world opinion had compelled the authorities to release him, a frame-up was now being prepared with the object of intimidating those who opposed Tel Aviv's aggressive policy.

The Israeli authorities' arbitrariness, he said, is part of a broad onslaught on the Communist Party of Israel and the democratic freedoms of citizens.

According to dispatches coming in here, P. Paschalis, the correspondent of the newspaper of the communists of Cyprus, KHARAVYI, who is continuing his hunger strike in an Israeli jail, released a statement through his lawyer, denying the unfounded charges against Lebrecht and himself. Discharging my duty as a journalist, I will continue upholding the ideas of justice, independence and peace, he emphasized.

SYRIANS VOTE ON NEW TERM OF OFFICE FOR AL-ASAD

LD081708Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, February 8 TASS--A referendum on endorsing Hafiz al-Asad as president of the country for a new seven-year term is being held today in Syria.

The (?candidacy) of H. al-Asad, the general secretary of the ruling Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party, was recommended by the Ba'th leadership and supported by all political parties in the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Syrian Communist Party included. The People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic officially nominated the candidature for a referendum. The trade unions, peasant associations, youth associations, the General Federation of Syrian Women and other public and political organizations of the country urged their members to vote for H. al-Asad.

To vote for the president's candidature, say participants in meetings and demonstrations taking place all over the country, means saying "yes" to Syria's firm and principled anti-imperialist policy, to its struggle for a just Middle East peace, for social progress, and economic independence.

MOROCCAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET FISHING MINISTER

LD081512Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Excerpt] This morning Prime Minister Ahmed Osman received in his office Aleksandr Ishkov, Soviet fishing industry minister, who arrived in Morocco yesterday for an official visit.

After the meeting the Soviet minister told the press that his visit to Morocco is a result of an official invitation from the government of his majesty the king, for talks with Moroccan officials on issues of common interest including cooperation in the field of sea fishing. Ishkov noted the importance his country attaches to these talks, which will be crowned by the conclusion of an agreement between the two countries on cooperation in fishing.

Moroccan fishing equipment, the Soviet minister stressed, is traditional and modern methods need to be introduced, especially since the ocean is vast and rich in biological resources. For this reason, the Soviet minister said, it will be necessary to build a maritime fleet, to introduce modern technical methods and to create scientific fishing institutes. Moroccan-Soviet cooperation will be involved in this area.

CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS TO REPORTAGE ON PDRY PREMIER'S VISIT

Report on Talks

The following additions to the item entitled "PDRY Delegation's Moscow Visit Continues With Talks, Speeches" and subtitled "Meets Kosygin, Agreement Signed," published in the 3 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, were taken from PRAVDA of 3 February: The following also took part in the talks between Kosygin and the PDRY premier: On the Soviet side: Yu. V. Firsov, assistant to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V. F. Kaboshkin, USSR ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and M.D. Sytenko, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Collegium:

On the South Yemen side: M.S. Muti', member of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee Politburo and PDRY foreign minister; A. Nasir 'Antar, member of the UPONF Central Committee and PDRY defense minister; H.A. Bakr al-Attas, member of the UPONF Central Committee and PDRY installations minister; A.A. 'Ubayd, PDRY information minister; S.A. Bakr Ben Husaynun, chief of staff of the PDRY Armed Forces; A.A. ad-Kali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR; and A.A. Hamam, department chief of the PDRY Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Luncheon Speeches

The following corrections to the item entitled "PDRY Delegation's Moscow Visit Continues With Talks, Speeches" and subtitled "Kosygin, Hasani Luncheon Speeches," published in the 3 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, were supplied from PRAVDA of 3 February:

Page F 4, first paragraph, line one should read...impeded by political inequality, economic subordination

Page F 4, eighth paragraph, last line should read:...essence and more fruitful.

Page F 5, third paragraph, line three, should read: ...were some who react in a hostile manner to this position of ours, this is apparently...

Page F 6, second paragraph, line two, should read: ...to return the European Co... ...t to the...

Page F 6, eighth paragraph, line three should read: ...and the most reactionary circles are trying to...

Page F 6, ninth paragraph, lines two and three should read: ...from tension and imperialist intervention, so that...

Talks With Ustinov

The following addition to the item entitled "PDRY Premier, Delegation Meet With Soviet Officials, End Visit" and subtitled "Ustinov Talks With Premier," published in the 6 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, was taken from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of 4 February:

Add after the last paragraph:

Participating in the talks were: On the Soviet side--Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army General S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; on the South Yemen side--A. Nasir 'Antar, member of the UPONF Central Committee and defense minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

On the same day a dinner was given in the important guest's honor, during which Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and A.N. Muhammad exchanged friendly toasts.

Communique

The following additions to the item entitled "PDRY Premier, Delegation Meet With Soviet Officials, End Visit" and subtitled "Soviet-PDRY Communique," published in the ... ebruary Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, were taken from PRAVDA of 5 February, thus providing full text of the item:

Page F 3, insert at end of second paragraph: Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; V.F. Kaboshkin, USSR ambassador to the PDRY; Yu. V. Firsov, assistant chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.D. Sytenko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

Page F 5, fourth paragraph, last two sentences should read: They call for turning the Red Sea area, which includes important international sea lanes, into a zone of peace. The sides advocate turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of foreign military bases.

HORN OF AFRICA CONFLICT LINKED TO IMPERIALIST STRATEGY

LD081309Y Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["The Horn of Africa in the Strategy of Imperialism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--"There is not a shade of doubt now that the present events in the Horn of Africa are directly due to the collusion of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, with the reactionary Arab regimes," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says today. "This collusion pursues the purpose of dealing a blow at the progressive forces in the Red Sea basin. It is not for nothing that the Horn of Africa has been assigned an exceptionally important place in the strategic plans of the imperialist powers. The importance of this region is determined by its geographical situation at the junction of two continents--Asia and Africa, by the presence of top-class ports in the Gulf of Aden and in the Indian Ocean, and, what is most important, by the fact that important sea lanes, linking the oil-producing countries with America and Europe, pass through the region. Seventy per cent of the raw materials imported by Western Europe are carried along these routes.

"To perpetuate their control over these extremely important sea lanes the United States and the imperialist powers, acting through Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia, are endeavouring to knock together in this region an alliance of reactionary Arab regimes, backed financially by Saudi Arabia, to liquidate the revolutionary-democratic regime in Ethiopia, which has become victim of Somalian aggression, to sever from Ethiopia the northeastern province of Eritrea and set up a new reactionary Moslem state there, which would be in vassal dependence on its patrons."

"The chauvinistic ambitions of the Somalian leaders were fanned up by the imperialist powers and the reactionary Arab regimes, which acted hand-in-hand with them," the NEW TIMES continues. "They promised Somalia political, military and financial aid in order to prompt it to start an aggression against Ethiopia. In this way they expected to smother the Ethiopian national-democratic revolution with the help of Somalia and to strengthen their positions in north-east Africa."

"According to foreign news services, ever-new arms deliveries are pouring into Somalia from the NATO countries. These weapons are being immediately sent to the regular army units which had invaded Ethiopia. Washington assigns the role of Somalia's arms supplies also to Saudi Arabia and several other countries of the Near and Middle East. China has joined the alliance, spearheaded against the popular revolution in Ethiopia. It also supplies arms to the Somalian aggressors."

"Proceeding from the principled tenets of its foreign policy, the Soviet Union, as always in such cases, has sided with the victim of aggression, the weekly points out. At the request of the Ethiopian Government it renders this country appropriate material and technical assistance to repulse the aggression. This aid is restricted exclusively to the requirements of Ethiopia's self-defence".

At the present time, in the conditions of the aggression unleashed by Somalia, the Soviet Union, as before, comes out for the peaceful settlement of the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect by both sides of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-violation of borders and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The unconditional and undelayed withdrawal of Somalian troops from Ethiopian territory is, of course, a necessary prerequisite for such a settlement.

ETHIOPIAN SAYS NO CUBAN, SOVIET SPECIALISTS IN CONFLICT

LD082105Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] In Addis Ababa, journalists from many countries have been addressed by a member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Tamirat Ferede. He said that Ethiopian forces did not intend to cross the frontier with Somalia after driving the aggressors out of their territory. In this context, the spokesman for the supreme Ethiopian authorities emphasized that his country had no territorial claims on Somalia at all. Tamirat Ferede rebutted the reports put out by Western propaganda that Cuban and Soviet specialists were taking part in the conflict in the Horn of Africa. At the same time, he emphasized that 7,000 foreign military personnel--including men and officers from Saudi Arabia and Egypt--had arrived in Somalia.

SOUTH AFRICA CAN BUILD ATOMIC BOMBS, REPORT INDICATES

LD082036Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 8 TASS--The Republic of South Africa will continue to manufacture arms under foreign licences even if the West cancels the existing agreements, it was stated by the chairman of the South African corporation for the manufacture of arms (Armoor), Peter Marais. At present, capacities have been created in South Africa for the manufacture of virtually all types of armaments: from pistols and conventional ammunition to modern fighter-bombers and the atomic bomb. This is largely due to South Africa's close cooperation with such countries as the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy and Israel.

REPORT ON SOUTH AFRICA VISIT OF ISRAELI EMISSARY

LD081238Y Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Enjoying the covert backing of the United States, Tel Aviv is pursuing a policy aimed at strengthening in every way its alliance with the South African racialists, which is assuming an ever more sinister character. The Israeli finance minister, Simha Ehrlich, is now paying an official visit to the Republic of South Africa. He is discussing in Pretoria the plans of expanding economic and commercial cooperation. The programme of his visit also provides for talks with the South African prime minister, Vorster, and Foreign Minister Botha. The Israeli emissary made no secret of the purposes of this visit. Immediately upon his arrival in Johannesburg he said that Israel did not intend to "abandon its friend in need," who, as generally known, is landing in ever-growing isolation of the international community. According to Ehrlich, his negotiations in the Republic of South Africa must further advance bilateral cooperation. According to the American press, there are active commercial, economic and military contacts already now between Israel and the Republic of South Africa, coordinated by a broad network of intergovernmental commissions and different consultative organs. The volume of Israeli trade with the Republic of South Africa doubled during the past four years and reached 90 million dollars last year. Both sides have initiated several joint large-scale projects, providing for the exchange of Israeli technology for South African raw materials, and in particular for diamonds. The latter account for about 85 per cent of the Israeli import of diamonds. However, military cooperation constitutes the basis of the alliance between the Zionists and racialists. Pretoria gives unquestionable priority to this cooperation due to the mounting struggle of the country's African population against the apartheid regime. Tel Aviv delivers to the Republic of South Africa high-speed missile boats, modern "Kfir" fighter-bombers, sophisticated electronic equipment, small arms. Officers of the South African Armed Forces receive training in Israel, draw on the "rich experience" gleaned by Israel in the course of its aggression against the Arab states.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR GUJRAL IN KREMLIN

LD061450Y Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 6 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS--The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, received in the Kremlin the Indian Ambassador in the USSR Inder Kumar Gujral at the latter's request. Discussed during the conversation, that passed in a friendly atmosphere, were questions of Soviet-Indian relations and international problems of mutual interest.

PAKISTANI COMMUNIQUE LISTS CHARGES AGAINST BHUTTO

LD031340Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 3 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, February 3 TASS--Pakistan's military administration has officially levelled five more charges against former Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto. A government communique says that on the basis of the data of the federal agency of investigation he is accused of framing up the results of the parliamentary elections, squandering state money, abuse of his position, illegal use of secret state funds, perjury concerning his property standing.

Earlier Z.A. Bhutto, under examination in prison since September last year, was also accused of using anti-constitutional methods of rule and sanctioning one political assassination in 1974. The former prime minister turns down these charges.

An ad hoc tribunal is to start investigation into Z.A. Bhutto's case late in February. If he is found guilty, he will face a prison term and seven year deprivation of the right to be elected to legislative bodies of the country, in accordance with the recent presidential decree.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT CALLS FOR INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE

LD021700Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 2 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 2, TASS--Bangladesh firmly stands for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, said President Ziaur Rahman in his speech made at a reception in honour of Mauritius' Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, now on an official visit here. He reaffirmed once again that in the relations with other states Bangladesh abides by the principles of respect for soveriegnty, non-interference into each other's internal affairs and mutual cooperation.

President Ziaur Rahman has noted that Bangladesh comes out for a gradual reduction of armaments by all countries and regards this as an important step towards universal disarmament.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CABLE CONGRATULATIONS TO BURMESE LEADERS

LD021632Y Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 2 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 2, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to U Ne Win, the president of Burma, extending heartfelt congratulations to the Burmese people on the occasion of their national holiday, the 30th anniversary of their independence. It is said in the telegram that the Soviet people view tith invariable sympathy the courageous struggle of the peoples of Burma for strengthening their independence and for a progressive road of development.

In his reply telegram U Ne Win expressed appreciation for the congratulations and, for his part, extended wishes of prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

In both telegrams, Leonid Brezhnev and U Ne Win express the hope that relations of friendship and cooperation established between the Soviet Union and Burma would be further developed in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and world peace. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 February carries a similar item on page 2 which adds: "On the 30th anniversary of the independence of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha a telegram conveying wholehearted congratulations to the friendly Burmese people. "In his reply telegram U Maung Maung Kha expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations."

Telegrams of greetings were also exchanged by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and U Maung Maung Kha, the prime minister of Burma.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND DAY--Moscow, February 6, TASS--A meeting of the Soviet public devoted to New Zealand Day was held here today at Friendship House. Igor Lebedev, vice president of the "USSR-New Zealand" Soviety, noted the fruitful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet public, he stressed, notes with satisfaction the growing ties between our two countries in most diverse fields and expresses confidence that these ties will expand and strengthen. The ambassador of New Zealand in the USSR, James Harrison Weir, also spoke about the development of relations between the two countries. Cooperation accords with the interests of the New Zealand and Soviet peoples, he noted. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD]

PRAVDA REVIEWS BORDER CONFLICT, CAMBODIAN FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE

LD081154Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["For the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--Follows the full text of the article by Mikhail Domogatskikh on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict, published in today's issue of the newspaper PRAVDA.

World public opinion is following attentively the alarming events on the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea.

When and how did the situation arise, which brought about an armed clash between the two countries, whose peoples fought for freedom and independence shoulder to shoulder for a long time? Who is fanning up and who benefits from the conflict on the border of Vietnam and Kampuchea? What ways exist to liquidate the dangerous seat of tension? These questions are now posed by everybody who is worried about the destiny of peace in the Indochina Peninsula.

The border between the two countries stretches for more than one thousand kilometers. This border was fixed many decades ago, during the French rule in Indochina. Big and small wars were waged more than once on the land of Indochina. Peoples, fleeing the horrors of war, tended to intermix. But at long last peace came to the long-suffering land of the Indochina Peninsula. Three independent states were set up. In the conditions of peace the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was the first to approach the Government of Kampuchea with the proposal to settle the border problem, inherited from the colonial times, to settle it on the basis of complete equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Government of Kampuchea did not respond to this call.

Almost half a million Vietnamese lived in Kampuchea from generation to generation. Many of them fought and sacrificed their lives for the country's liberation. But immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea the local authorities began to evict the Vietnamese from places where not only they, but their ancestors, too, had lived.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam again moved to start negotiations between the two countries at any level to contribute to the strengthening of solidarity between the two states, to refrain from actions that could harm the traditional friendship between the two peoples. However, instead of accepting the proposal to start negotiations, the Kampuchean authorities ordered the invasion of Vietnamese territory. Starting with April 1977 Kampuchea employs large armed forces and much artillery to attack the frontier areas of Vietnam, including those deep within the Vietnamese borders. The Khmer troops captured Vietnamese areas and inflicted sufferings upon the peaceful population of border towns and villages. Thousands and thousands of peaceful civilians were killed, maimed, left homeless. According to foreign sources, there are foreign advisers taking an active part in the military operations of Khmer army detachments.

On the eve of the new year, 1978, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, guided by principles of respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, establishment of a stable friendship border between the two countries in conformity with principles of equality and justice, approached the Kampuchean Government with the proposal to hold a meeting and to solve the frontier question in the spirit of friendship.

This proposal received the broad support of the international public. Only those who wanted to aggravate the international situation gave instigatory recommendations to Kampuchea, declaring even that they "will not watch indifferently" the development of events on the border of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Inspired, apparently, by such statements, the Kampuchean authorities, ruling out meetings and negotiations, stepped up their armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, simultaneously unleashing an active propaganda campaign with a view to pressuring public opinion.

The Vietnamese side displayed restraint and patience, but, nevertheless, was compelled to wage a struggle to protect its citizens and territory from encroachments of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean authorities actually ruptured diplomatic relations with Vietnam and demanded that the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh should leave the country. Despite the fact that the Vietnamese authorities did not take any measures against the Embassy of Kampuchea, the diplomats of the latter left Hanoi by air for Peking.

It is clear that such a stand of the Kampuchean authorities runs counter to the interests of the Khmer people, the interests of the cause of peace and social progress in Indochina and in the entire Southeast Asia. It meets the secret plans of the advocates of heightening international tensions, those who show a dislike for the Vietnamese people's victory, the reunification of Vietnam and its strides in the building of socialism, and its growing international prestige. "Such a dangerous policy is being approved and encouraged by the forces of imperialism and international reaction which are nurturing far-reaching plans with regard to Southeast Asia," Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Government of the SRV, said in answer to questions posed by a correspondent of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY.

All peaceloving peoples and governments regret what is taking place on the border of the two states of Indochina and sincerely wish a quick solution to the conflict in the spirit of friendship and peace. Thus, a statement by a delegation of the World Council of Peace says that "the World Council of Peace is firmly supporting the just cause of Vietnam in the border conflict of the SRV and Kampuchea and is calling on peace-loving peoples and governments of the whole world actively to support the Vietnamese position directed towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict."

On February 5 the Government of the SRV, as was already reported in PRAVDA, came forward with a new statement on relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea, statement which contains new constructive proposals on a peaceful settlement of relations between the two countries. For this purpose it is essential to immediately cease all hostilities in the border areas and withdraw the two sides' armed forces to a line which is five kilometres inside their territories, immediately organise a meeting in Hanoi or Phnom Penh or on the border between the two countries for talks and for the signing of a treaty with an obligation to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other, respect the principles of non-attack, non-use of violence or a threat of violence in relations between the two countries, and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. It is suggested that the two sides renounce subversive activities against each other, establish equal relations, live in peace and friendship, and maintain goodneighbourly relations.

It is also suggested that a treaty on the border between the two countries be signed on the basis of respect for the territorial sovereignty of each other with the preservation of the present borders and that agreement be reached on appropriate forms of international guarantees and international control.

The Government of the SRV is calling on the governments and peoples of countries which are friendly to the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam, on international organisations and on peoples which come out for peace and justice throughout the world to support the SRV's proposals so that an active contribution could be made to the beginning of talks between Vietnam and Kampuchea at an earliest date for the good of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

The SRV's call is rousing a broad response and support among the peace-loving international public.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, interested in peace in this area and throughout the world, it considers that only a peaceful solution to the conflict meets the vital and lasting interests of the peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The dangerous seat of tensions which emerged on the border of Vietnam and Kampuchea cannot but worry all friends of the peoples of those countries who are deeply interested in seeing that peace and friendship reign on the land of Indochina. It is only in the conditions of peace that the peoples of the area can successfully build a new life for which they heroically fought against foreign invaders, against internal and external reaction.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER CABLES WALDHEIM ABOUT STATEMENT ON CAMBODIA

LD081124Y Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 8, TASS--The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Duy Trinh, addressed a message to Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, in connection with the statement made by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on February 5th concerning the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The message stresses that the proposals, aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the problem between Vietnam and Kampuchea, contained in the statement of the Vietnamese Government, correspond to the charter of the United Nations, the interests of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed the hope that the statement of the Vietnamese Government would meet with the approval and support of the United Nations secretary general and would be distributed among all the members of this international organisation as an official document of the United Nations.

Nguyen Duy Trinh addressed a similar message to the foreign ministers of the countries that are members of the coordinational bureau of non-aligned states.

Envoy Outlines Proposal

LD081720Y Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--"Vietnam again reaffirms that it is its unswerving principled position to resolutely defend the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam and at the same time to constantly respect the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, as well as of other countries; and to uphold solidarity with the Kampuchean people, to make ceaseless efforts to rapidly settle problems concerning the relations between the two countries through negotiations", stated Nguyen Huu Khieu.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the USSR today addressed a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists. He outlined in detail the February 5 statement of the Vietnamese Government.

Ambassador Nguyen Huu Khieu dwelt on the proposals formulated in this statement. They provide for an immediate halt to all hostile activities in border areas, for the arrangement of a meeting in Hanoi, Phnom Penh or on the border between the two countries to hold talks and sign a treaty containing the commitment to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the principle of non-aggression, the non-use of force or threat of force, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and to refrain from subversive activities against each other. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam offers Kampuchea to establish equal relations, to live in peace and friendship, to maintain goodneighbourly relations, to sign on these principles a treaty on the border question within the framework of the existing border, to reach agreement on appropriate forms of international guarantee and international supervision.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has called on governments and peoples of countries friendly to the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean peoples, on international organization [to] support its proposals and make an active contribution to the speediest holding of talks between these two countries in the name of peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the whole world, Nguyen Huu Khieu said.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam quoted numerous facts refuting the allegations by the Kampuchean side about Vietnamese interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. "These methods only whip up national hatred and aim at deluding the world public. The Kampuchean authorities are trying to cover up with external factors their policy of self-isolation and their internal problems. But these attempts are groundless and doomed to failure", Nguyen Huu Khieu said.

ADVENTURISM, NOT TRADITIONAL ENMITY, CAUSES SRV-CAMBODIA CLASH

LD081631Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Levin dispatch: "For a Peaceful Settlement"]

[Text] Hanoi, 6 February--The SRV has issued a new peace initiative directed toward a speedy settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict. At a press conference for Vietnamese and foreign journalists held in Hanoi Nguyen Co That, SRV deputy foreign minister, familiarized those gathered with the Vietnamese Government statement on this issue. [paragraph continues]

The statement contains concrete proposals whose adoption by the Cambodian leadership would lead to peace on the border between the two neighboring states.

We will recall that this is the second attempt by the Vietnamese to end the bloodshed. Just over a month ago, in its statement of 31 January 1977, the SRV Government proposed to resolve the conflict by peaceful means. However, the Cambodian side did not, unfortunately, respond to it. Moreover, as the new statement notes and events prove, the Cambodian leadership is making every effort to worsen the situation on the border.

History has preserved much evidence of the solidarity of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. The peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia struggled together for their countries' complete independence.

What then are the sources of the border conflicts? We will not cite the internecine wars of the middle ages and the mutual claims of the Khmer and Vietnamese feudal lords. The devil take them, and the emperors and their most august ambitions. This was a long time ago and can be explained. The conflicts which occurred within the so-called "Indochina union" when the colonialists deliberately incited the peoples of their colonies against one another to implement the well-known principle of "divide and rule" can also be explained. Later border conflicts are also understandable. These occurred during the puppet regime in the southern part of Vietnam, when the policy of then neutral Cambodia evoked its acute irritation. It is widely known, for example, that from June through November 1958 the South Vietnamese authorities staged a series of provocations against neutral Cambodia, which were to have led to a coup d'etat resulting in the proteges of imperialism coming to power. However, in 1959, the conspiracy was thwarted and eliminated. It is absolutely clear that all border conflicts were the result of the activity of reaction and played into the hands of reaction. No contradictions exist between the peoples of the two countries, contrary to the claims of the present Cambodian leaders. There is no need to look for roots in the "traditional enmity" of the Vietnamese and Khmers. It does not exist. Something else is present here: A definite adventurism in the domestic policy of the Cambodian authorities, as proved by the evidence of numerous eyewitnesses forced to leave their country because of unbearable conditions. Moreover, they received on hospitable Vietnamese territory everything they were deprived of at home--food, clothing, normal medical services, the chance to go to school, freedom of movement and freedom of the individual. Unable to cope with internal problems, the Cambodian regime is trying to evade its responsibility to its own people and place all the blame on their fraternal neighbor. Herein, apparently, we must seek the reasons for the present conflict, whose positive resolution is contained in the statement of the SRV Government.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER SUPPORTS SRV PEACE PROPOSAL

LD081640Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

["Vietnam's Constructive Proposals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vientian, February 8, TASS--The statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of February 5 this year concerning Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations is a new important initiative of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Vietnam directed at settling the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict by way of talks, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Phoum Sipaseut said in a conversation with the Vietnamese charge d'affairs ad interim in Laos, Nguyen Si Hoat.

Phoun Sipaseut said that the constructive proposals contained in this statement accord with the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and also the people of Laos which expresses hope that good relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea will be restored. He called on Kampuchea to accept the Vietnamese government's proposals.

TITOV EXTENDS LUNAR NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO SRV

OW081351Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 7 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Dear friends: On the occasion of the Mau Ngo [Year of the Horse] Lunar New Year Festival, we have invited Comrade Titov, chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society Central Committee, Soviet hero, Vietnamese labor hero and Soviet cosmonaut, to come and speak at the beginning of this program. Please listen now to Comrade Titov.

[Titov in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation--record] Comrade Titov says: Dear Vietnamese listeners; Today, on the occasion of the Mau Ngo Lunar New Year festival and the new spring, our society's millions of cadres and all the Soviet people wish to convey their greetings to you and all the Vietnamese working people. We hope that the new year will be a happy, lucky and joyful year--a year of success--for all of you, and that in the new year your country will score many achievements in building socialism.

This is the third Lunar New Year festival celebrated in peace by the Vietnamese people in their reunified country. Of course, you are still encountering difficulties and some of your problems have remained unresolved during the first years of the postwar period. The Vietnamese people have also attained the major objectives of national reunification and unified nationalities. While thinking of my Vietnamese friends today, I have the impression that I can actually see their radiant faces, and I am really moved to know that all the Vietnamese people are determined to fully support President Ho's testament to increase the beauty of their country ten times. The fourth VCP Congress has laid down the policy for fulfilling this task. Now, as during the war, the land of the October Revolution always remains beside you. You can always rely on the Soviet people's support and assistance.

In conveying my greetings to you on the occasion of the new spring, I hope that Soviet-Vietnamese friendship will continue to develop in the Mau Ngo year.

RENEWED CONTACTS BETWEEN JSP, SOVIET LEGISLATORS REPORTED

OW041205Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 4 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, Feb 4 KYODO--The Soviet Union will welcome a visit here by Ichio Asukata, new chairman of the No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party.

This was disclosed Friday by members of a four-man mission of pro-JSP organizations at a press conference following a series of meetings they held with Soviet officials concerned, including Petr Gusenkov, chairman of the Soviet-Japan Association, and Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet [of] Nationalities.

They said the Soviet Union was ready to hold talks with Asukata and other new JSP leaders at an opportune time to exchange views to promote relations between the JSP and the Soviet Communist Party.

They also told reporters that the Soviet side had agreed to invite members of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship to Moscow late July this year.

A formal invitation is expected to be issued in March at the earliest, they said.

The contact between the Japanese Dietmen and Soviet legislators was suspended in 1974, due partly to the MIG-25 pilot's defection incident.

JAPANESE, SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN COMMUNIQUE

OW040859Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 3 Feb 78 OW

[Text] A joint delegation of the Japan-USSR friendship organizations has been visiting the Soviet Union since 29 Jan at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries. The visit will end 5 February.

A joint communique on this visit was signed today at the Moscow Hall of Friendship with Foreign Countries. Delegation members are Matsui, executive chairman of the Japan Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Yokoyama, executive chairman of the Japan-USSR Friendship Association; (Okazawa), secretary general of the Dietmen's Association for Japan-USSR Friendship; and Yokokawa, president of the Japan-USSR Trade Association.

The communique points out that the Japanese and USSR sides have exchanged views on a wide range of problems concerning the methods of expanding and developing future political, economic, trade, scientific, technological and other exchanges between the two countries. It adds that the two sides have agreed to promote exchanges and cooperation between friendship organizations and between the peoples of the two countries.

The joint communique was signed for the Soviet side by Ivnov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

NICARAGUA'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TERMED 'ELECTORAL FARCE'

PA080419Y Radio Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Leonard Kosichev commentary]

[Text] Municipal elections were held Sunday in Nicaragua. Naturally, they may be called the [words indistinct] elections. The voting tables were surrounded by National Guard patrols and many military vehicles loaded with machineguns could be seen nearby.

Only smypathizers with Somoza's Nationalist Liberal Party participated in the elections. According to various news agencies, the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans boycotted the electoral farce organized by Somoza. They have reported that apporximately 80 percent of the voters did not vote. According to an AP correspondent some voting tables in Managua's suburbs were empty.

All this results from the profound isolation of Somoza's regime. Even the Conservative Party, the sole opposition party allowed to participate in the elections, refused to support the elections. Moreover, it demanded the elections be suspended under conditions in which all guarantees of the people's free expression were absent.

The observers have described Somoza's decision to hold the elections at a time when the country is paralyzed by a general strike as a political maneuver. The objective of this maneuver was to soften the image held abroad regarding Nicaragua's extremely serious situation and to confirm domestically the regime's alleged legality.

The Somoza family, in 40 years of rule, has always won the elections and very few people could have expected a different result from the municipal elections held on Sunday. Nonetheless, the dictator's phony democratic game was confronted by the general strike in which approximately 90 percent of the workers, peasants and employees took part. The strike is being supported by influential groups within the private sector and the Catholic Church. This is the true force opposing Somoza and demanding his resignation.

CUBA'S HART MEETS WITH SOVIET INTELLECTUALS, PRESS

FL062302Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 6 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Politburo and culture minister, has met with Soviet intellectuals in Moscow. During the meeting Hart explained the objectives of his trip to the USSR which began 26 January. Hart said that he wanted to obtain firsthand knowledge of the advances made by the USSR in cultural matters in the last few years. The Cuban minister also briefly reviewed the historical developments of Cuban culture and pointed out the importance of continuing to strengthen cooperation in this field between the two countries. Luis (Huardiaz), first vice-president of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, who is a member of the Cuban delegation, referred to the most important topics at that organization's second congress.

Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos held a press conference in Moscow and also granted interviews to Radio Moscow and the weekly (NOVEDADES DE MOSCU). The Cuban minister also met with B.I. Stukalin, of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, and discussed subjects related to bilateral cooperation in this sector.

Tomorrow, a meeting is scheduled at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters, in addition to the signing of a cultural protocol on mutual cooperation ending with a reception at the Kremlin. Other members of the Cuban delegation are Vice Ministers Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Quintin Pino Machado, Julio Garcia-Espinosa, chairman of the Culture Ministry Technical Advisory Council and Hugo Chinea, chief of the PCC Central Committee Culture Department.

ORLOV TO FACE NEW CHARGES OF 'ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION'

LD071003Y London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Richard Beeston in Moscow: "Detained Russian Dissident Faces Further Charges"]

[Text] Yuriy Orlov, 52, who founded the group that monitors Soviet violations of human rights, is to face serious new charges, and his fellow Russian dissident, Aleksandr Ginzburg, is having his imprisonment without trial extended another three months.

Both men are members of the Helsinki accords monitoring group, and both have been held incommunicado since February last year.

Dissident sources said yesterday that police officials had called in Orlov's wife, Irina, and told her that her husband would now be charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" which carries a possible seven-year sentence.

Earlier, Orlov's family had been told that police were investigating charges that he had been "spreading anti-Soviet fabrications," which carries a three-year prison sentence.

British Attorney

Mrs Orlov was advised to find a Soviet lawyer to defend her husband. But she told an official at the KGB headquarters at Lubyanka Prison that she did not want a Russian attorney and had asked a British lawyer, Mr John MacDonald, to represent him.

Mrs Orlov, who is an artist, has been unable to find work since the arrest of her physicist husband. Mr. MacDonald's visa application to visit the Soviet Union to see his client has been rejected.

The family of Aleksandr Ginzburg, meanwhile, have been informed by Soviet authorities that his period of dentention for investigation has now been extened to May 3. Ginzburg, 41, also faces charges of anti-Soviet agitation with a possible sentence of ten years since he has already served a sentence for anti-Soviet activity.

Extremely Frail

Ginzburg, who helped administer a fund for the assistance of families of imprisoned dissidents, is said to be extremely frail after contracting TB during his earlier term in a labour camp.

Neither his wife nor his ederly mother have been allowed to see him since his arrest on February 3 last year.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW PARTY SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD081322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] A conference of secretaries of Moscow's primary party organizations is in progress to discuss comments made by communists at report-back meetings and proposals for fulfilling the tasks set out in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the December CPSU Central Committee Plenum. "Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, is taking part in the conference."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA VIEWS PROBLEMS, TASKS IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD061325Y Moscow in Russian 31 Jan 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Commodities for the Home"]

[Text] The rise in the people's well-being and the improvement of Soviet people's labor and everyday conditions are at the center of our party's attention. To expand production of consumer goods and improve their quality--these tasks have been set for industry by the December (1977) plenum of our party's Central Committee and the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The very concept of "consumer goods" has now become extraordinarily vast and includes a number of consumer durables, technical instruments and units. For instance, it has been calculated that domestic electrical equipment can save a family about 700 hours of their spare time a year. This shows how important it is to meet more fully the population's demand for goods which reduce people's domestic chores.

Consumer goods output developed rapidly in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. In 1977 alone production of these goods increased 8 percent. Measures are being implemented aimed at improving planning, raising the technical standard and further specializing the production of cultural, consumer service and domestic goods. Enterprises of nearly all the industrial ministries have been enlisted in manufacturing them. Choice has become varied and the quality and reliability of various "home helps" has been raised. There are now more than 85 million refrigerators, washing-machines and vacuum cleaners operating in our apartments. Sewing machines, electric floor-polishers, electric shavers and more than 80 types of complex service equipment are in common use. Goods from the Moscow "Mikromashin" plant, Minsk refrigerators and the selection of kitchen equipment from the Riga "Straume" plant have acquired well-deserved popularity. Television sets from the Voronezh "Elektrosignal" plant work faultlessly for over ten years. At the plant a reliable quality control system has been elaborated, technological processes are constantly improved and firm business ties have been established with trade organizations.

The demand for many household goods is satisfied. However, the standard of some goods leaves room for improvement and provokes just complaints from customers. For example, the quality of some refrigerators does not meet modern requirements and therefore they do not have a ready market. PRAVDA receives many letters about items which, because of their poor quality, create a lot of trouble when being used. One of the reasons for this is the lack of the necessary responsibility for deliveries of supplies and sets of goods by the enterprises which produce consumer goods. Minsk workers could manufacture a domestic refrigerator with a semi-automatic defroster, but they have not received the special temperature regulators from the instrument construction workers. Workers in the automobile, chemical industries and several other sectors do not fully meet their commitments to the creators of domestic equipment. All this, however, does not free the direct producers of goods from guilt: The necessary care for quality is not shown everywhere by any means and therefore the volume of unsold goods is growing.

Party committees are called upon to hold managers more responsible for the poor quality of products and infringements of contract discipline in decisively overcoming the attitude which still exists toward the production of consumer goods as a matter of secondary importance.

The growing scale of domestic equipment production, higher criteria of quality and more complex technology mean that the problems which arise can only be resolved by the joint efforts of the collectives of different sectors. Precise rhythm and well-planned actions by producers, scientists and construction workers are necessary. Why, for example, has the modernization of the Kirov "Elektrobytpribor" plant, where production of modern washing machines was planned, fallen through? Primarily because of the lack of the necessary collaboration between the operators and the contract organization of the USSR Construction Ministry.

The system of supplying spare parts for domestic appliances and machines and the organization of their repair need substantial improvement. This is particularly necessary in conditions where the quantity of the types of these items sometimes continues to expand unjustifiably. Those ministries and departments which are striving to standardize units and components of domestic equipment, committing plants to assume responsibility for servicing equipment under guarantee, are acting correctly.

One of the conditions making it possible to provide the market with a fuller supply of high-quality domestic machinery is the constant study of consumer demand, which must be taken into account to effectively improve production. At the Podolsk M.I. Kalinin mechanical plant they still remember instances when customers began to refuse sewing machines made there. It is to the credit of the Podolsk workers that they quickly reacted to this alarming situation and started producing a new model which was considerably better than the previous one. Nevertheless such efficiency is not by any means shown everywhere and as a result goods are not bought and major assets are frozen. Trade organizations must increase their exactingness toward the quality of produce from producers.

The widespread use of all kinds of appliances in domestic conditions puts demands on housing construction and power supply services. Practice suggests that it is necessary to examine standard designs of apartments and particularly of kitchens with the aim of positioning domestic equipment as conveniently as possible. It is also necessary to reequip electrical circuits more rapidly thus increasing their capacity.

Expansion of the output of high-quality consumer goods is the subject of the constant concern of party committees. Now, when the workers of all sectors of the economy are striving to work even more successfully, it is important from the very first months of the year to persistently eliminate the shortcomings in the development of production which were noted at the CPSU Central Committee December plenum and to bring new reserves into play. This fully applies to the collectives of enterprises supplying domestic equipment. The more successfully they fulfill their plan targets and socialist pledges, the quicker the implementation of the social tasks put forward by the 25th Party Congress aimed at further raising the well-being of the people will progress.

COSMOS-988 LAUNCHED TO CONTINUE SPACE EXPLORATION

LD081602Y Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 8 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-988, was launched today in the Soviet Union with the purpose of continuing space exploration.

The satellite's initial period of revolution is 89.9 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth--363, minimum-210 kilometres; orbital inclination--72.8 degrees.

The satellite's instrumentation is operating normally.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1700 GMT adds: "The coordinating and computing center is processing the incoming information."]

BEREGOVOY INTERVIEWED ON IMPORTANCE OF COSMONAUTS' ROLE

LD071058Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 7 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--"The experiments and tests now carried on in outer space serve to prepare future starts," flyer-cosmonaut Georgiy Beregovoy notes in an interview to the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

86 human beings have already been on different space orbits. The total duration of the stay of human beings in the extremely specific conditions of space flight equals about four years. Although these figures seem to be rather significant, the process of space exploration is still in the initial stage, Beregovoy said. Long-term orbital stations, increasing duration of flights, crammed working programmes, do not rule out, in my opinion, one feature of the professional duties of cosmonauts: They are not only explorers and experimenters, but also testers.

A tester in outer space is a human being who "tries out" the station or space vehicle, the equipment and scientific instrumentation in different situations, different regimes, evaluates their technical qualities, potentialities, rationality and convenience of design, dependability at every given span of operation, at every given moment. This can be done not merely by a gifted and knowing man, but rather by a well-trained research worker, either an engineer or practitioner. The future of this or that constructive solution, this or that method depends on the conclusion which he furnishes about the vehicle or station with due account for all their equipment. This is why the selection of crews, ensurance of perfect coordination in their work, is one of the most important production problems facing us, Beregovoy said.

CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF DEFENDS MEASURES, DENIES STRATEGIC THRUST

LD071319Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "In Defiance of Logic"]

[Text] The American press is still kicking up a provocative fuss about an imagined Soviet military threat. Thus, in an interview for the New York TIMES Gen G. J. Keegan, former chief of U.S. Air Force Intelligence, supports the myth of a "Soviet military threat" with arguments about the existence of civil defense in the USSR. The tasks which are being resolved by the USSR civil defense are here discussed by its chief--Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries act, as before, in defense of peace and international cooperation, and do everything to insure that detente continues to deepen and to become all-embracing and irreversible.

At the same time, in several Western countries, and primarily in the United States, aggressive imperialist forces remain active. The opponents of detente and disarmament do not want to abandon the policy of military adventures in resolving international problems and are retarding the detente process in every way. Ever newer methods of militarist propaganda, slander and disinformation are coming into play. False assertions about a "Soviet threat" and fabrications concerning the USSR's desire to obtain "strategic nuclear supremacy" and "the USSR's overwhelming military might" are being disseminated.

There has also been no end to the provocative fuss about civil defense measures being implemented in the USSR. Regardless of reality, our civil defense is presented to ordinary Americans as the Russians' "secret weapon" which supposedly carries some potential danger to Western countries and threatens to "destabilize the strategic correlation of forces."

Under the smokescreen of an anti-Soviet slander campaign the NATO countries' budgets are swelling unrestrainedly, feverish preparations for war are being mounted and the arms race is being strenuously whipped up. Thus in 1976 the NATO countries' direct military expenditure was $156 billion, and in 1977--$165 billion. In 1975 the U.S. military budget totaled $100 billion, while $118 billion has been appropriated for 1978. The projected military budget for 1980 is $150 billion, and for 1985--$200 billion.

Calls for funding the creation of new strategic arms--cruise missiles, bombers and MX mobile missiles--are becoming stronger and stronger in the United States. The Pentagon is undertaking various kinds of maneuvers to force the neutron bomb on the West European NATO countries against their will and against the protests of millions of people throughout the world, passing off this barbaric, inhuman, destructive weapon as "tactical" and almost "harmless."

On the question of creating the neutron bomb and the recommendations for its deployment Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in answer to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent: "The Soviet Union is resolutely against the creation of the neutron bomb.... But if this bomb is created in the West--and created against us, which nobody even conceals--then they must be clearly aware that the USSR will not remain a passive observer. We will be faced with the need to respond to this challenge to insure the security of the Soviet people, their allies and friends. In the final analysis all this will raise the arms race to an even more dangerous level....

"We do not want that, and therefore we propose that an agreement be reached on mutual renunciation of neutron bomb production in order to spare the world the emergence of this new weapon for the mass destruction of people."

Not a course of arms supremacy, but a course of reducing arms and easing military confrontation--this is the policy which is constantly and unswervingly pursued by the Soviet Union. Aggression and expansionism are alien to socialist society. In resolving the imposing tasks of communist building our people are deeply interested in preserving peace and strengthening international security.

At the same time, we can ot remain indifferent to the intrigues of imperialism's aggressive circles. When ther is a fresh twist to the arms race spiral and the danger of war exists the Communist Par y and the Soviet Government are obliged to show unremitting concern for strengthening the state's defense might and raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. As for USSR civil defense, it would be strange to deny that certain measures to improve it are being carried out.

The main purpose of our civil defense is, together with the armed forces, to insure the population's defense against mass-destuction weapons and other means of attack from a likely opponent. By implementing defensive measures and thoroughly training the population, civil defense seeks to weaken as much as possible the destructive effects of modern weapons.

In essence, Soviet civil defense is nationwide and pursues supremely humane goals. Its humane and nationwide nature are conditioned by the socialist nature of our society. In our country all measures to train the population for defense against mass-destruction weapons are carried out in the interests of the Soviet people--the masters of their motherland--and in the interests of protecting the socialist property of the whole people.

The personal responsibility of Soviet people for fulfillment of duties to strengthen the country's defense might is enshrined legislatively in the USSR Constitution. Article 31 of the fundamental law states: "The defense of the socialist fatherland is one of the most important functions of the state and is the affair of the whole people."

Soviet people consider it their sacred duty to protect the interests of their own dear state and to promote the improvement of its defense might. This also explains the activity and selflessness manifested by our people in strengthening civil defense and implementing its humane goals and tasks.

In our time these qualities are manifested particularly clearly in the fulfillment of one important civil defense task--the elimination of the consequences of natural disasters. Thus in 1977 the personnel of civil defense subunits played an active part in the struggle against torrents of mud and rock in Kirgizia, floods in Rostovskaya Oblast and forest fires in the Urals and the Far East, and eliminated the consequences of other natural disasters in several parts of the country. In single combat with the raging elements Soviet people and fighters in nonmilitarized formations displayed exemplary mass heroism and courage. For instance, the fighters of a combined civil defense detachment under the command of A. Kazankov distinguished themselves in tackling a forest fire. For personal courage he was awarded the medal "for bravery in a fire."

When spreading slander about the USSR's civil defense the hired scribblers are silent about this side of Soviet civil defense activity. It is important form them to present our civil defense in another light and to distort its humane goals and tasks.

We state unequivocally: By virtue of its specification the USSR's civil defense has never threatened anybody and threatens nobody, poses no danger for Western countries and moreover does not and cannot destroy the "Soviet-American balance of forces."

Soviet civil defense at the present stage is an objective necessity engendered by the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. While the arms race and the preparation for a new world war continue we are obliged to strengthen our civil defense. Nothing, no heartrending cries from the ideologists of imperialism, no fabrications of the bourgeois propagandists, can distract us from resolving this important task of the state and of the whole people.

ADM GORSHKOV STRESSES LONG-RANGE IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET NAVY

LD0816llY Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister, commander in chief of the navy and Hero of the Soviet Union: "Always on Guard"]

[Text] Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces, the Soviet people again and again do justice to the wisdom and farsightedness of the Communist Party. It was this party, the party of communists headed by V.I. Lenin, that created and nurtured the Soviet Army and Navy, which, fulfilling their sacred constitutional duty, are vigilantly guarding socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

Together with all Soviet people militarily sailors are working with tremendous enthusiasm to implement the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the resolutions of CPSU Central Committee plenums and the points and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade L.I.Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They warmly approve the wise policy of the Leninist party, which is confidently leading our people toward communism and displaying indefatigable concern for strengthening the homeland's economic and defense might.

The increased potential of the socialist economy and the achievements of scientific and technical progress over the past decade have made it possible to raise to a new level the combat might of the armed forces and their constituent part--the navy. Our country today has a strong ocean-going fleet capable of reliably safeguarding its state interests at sea. It has at its disposal submarines, surface ships, naval aircraft and other diverse facilities which incorporate the latest achievements of science and technology, a fact which has considerably changed the combat potential of ships and aircraft in comparison with wartime.

The appearance of submarines has changed greatly. The installation of nuclear power, missiles and other types of weapons, radio electronics and computer technology on submarines has made it possible to create combat ships which completely meet the requirements of modern warfare and which are capable of performing a wide range of tasks in any regions of the world ocean.

Modern surface ships equipped with the latest weapons, radioelectronic facilities and aircraft of different classes and designations can effectively combat a surface, underwater or airborne enemy. Naval aircraft capable of hitting submarines, surface ships and other highly maneuverable and small targets at sea are an important component in the navy's strike force. The combat potential of the marines and onshore missile and artillery troops has increased.

Fundamental qualitative transformations in the appearance of the navy have resulted in profound changes in the naval art, the organizational structure, forms and methods of combat training and the control of forces and their comprehensive support and provisioning. For the first time in the history of our country our navy, which has emerged onto the world ocean, has become a long-range branch of the armed forces in the full sense of the word.

The navy's mastery of new sailing and combat training conditions, the fact that ships spend a long time a great distance from their bases and shores, flights by aircraft over the sea to the full extent of their range, the mastering of modern weapons--all this embodies the selfless military labor of military sailors, ardent patriots and convinced internationalists, ideologically staunch, courageous and skilled defenders of the homeland, always ready for any feat in the name of communism. This is how the Leninist party has educated them, loyal sons of the Soviet people. They have inherited and are carrying like a sacred baton the revolutionary spirit of the "Aurora's" sailors and the soldiers of October and the selfless valor of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

The navy now has at its disposal splendid command, political and engineering cadres. Every graduate of a higher naval school now comes on board with the diploma of a military engineer. Many commanders, political workers and engineers have academic training. A considerable proportion of warrant officers receive secondary technical education in the navy. The majority of conscripts have been through secondary school, a technical college or received instruction in DOSAAF clubs and schools. Nevertheless, persistent and systematic work is needed to master the navy's modern equipment and to learn how to use it efficiently on a cruise and in combat.

The foundations of combat training are laid in the bases, but the ocean is the sailor's most important school. The majority of training tasks are now worked out there. It is precisely on long and complex cruises that will and tenacity, strength of character, boldness in the struggle against the elements, physical tempering and the ability to vigilantly keep watch in the Arctic cold and tropical heat, to sail ships through hurricanes and storms, downpours and blizzards and to win in combat with a strong and technically equipped enemy are developed in sailors, and in commanders above all.

The decisive role in enhancing the effectiveness of long cruses and flights and the quality of the whole training and educating process belongs to commanders of ships and units who are personally responsible to the party and the state for the arms and equipment entrusted them, for the training and fate of the people subordinate to them and for the maintenance of high combat readiness. The commander's competence and responsibility is one of the cornerstones of the foundations on which is built the ability of the military collective to successfully resolve a combat task.

We have now accumulated considerable experience on long ocean voyages. The tasks being resolved in the ocean are becoming considerably more diverse and complex. It is now quite inadequate simply to be able to sail long distances and for a long time. It is a question of enhancing the instructiveness of long voyages and imparting a true research nature to them. The improvement of cooperation and coordination among homogeneous and heterogeneous naval forces in a complex situation, the search for new and more efficient means and methods of using weapons and controling forces and the high-quality resolution of tactical and fire tasks are inconceivable without a creative approach to the matter and strict exactness in analysis and assessment.

It is from precisely these positions, dictated by the party's policy of raising the efficiency and quality of all our work, that commanders, political organs and staffs approach the organization of combat training and socialist competition. Military sailors have perceived the letter from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on developing socialist competition in 1978 as a concrete combat program. The efforts of commanders, political organs, staffs and party Komsomol organizations are aimed at successfully resolving combat and political training tasks and at the full and unconditional fulfillment by every military collective of the socialist pledges adopted in the compeititon to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The patriotic initiative of the crew of an excellent-rated nuclear-powered missile submarine of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet (commander--Capt 1st Rank A. Kazakov), which initiated the competition in the navy, has been warmly supported on all ships and units.

A number of military collectives which distinguished themselves most in training and competition have been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry pennant for courage and military valor. This honor has been bestowed on the crew of a submarine (commander--Capt 1st Rank V. Kozlov), the antisubmariners of a subunit commander by Capt 2d Rank V. Plokhikh, cutter sailors headed by Officer V. Lyashchenko, an air regiment (commander--Lt Col V. Proskurnin) and others. The experience of the stalwarts is very valuable and it must be treated rationally and thriftily.

Communists are the genuine soul and combat nucleus of military collectives and the leaders of many enterprising deeds in training and compeition and in the education of soldiers. Active fighters of the Leninist party, they cement the sailors' ranks and mobilize them for exemplary service to the homeland. Commanders and political organs and navy party and Komsomol organizations have accumulated great experience of party political work under specific conditions of long ocean voyages.

Our glorious revolutionary and combat traditions play a very important role in personnel training. Sailors are proud to serve in a navy which put on a worthy show in the stormy days of October, which fulfilled with honor its duty to the motherland in the battles of the Great Patriotic War and which is now vigilantly standing guard over the homeland in single combat formation with all the branches of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces. The glorious traditions, which constitute our mighty weapon and dear legacy, are not only carefully kept but also augmented in military labor in every possible way. The names of more than 500 sailors figure in the lists of heroes of the Soviet Union who distinguished themselves in the war years. Alongside them now are the names of more than 20 additional naval officers and admirals who have been awarded this title for courage and valor on voyages and in mastering new equipment.

Soviet military sailors are making a considerable contribution to the noble cause of strengthening our country's multifaceted ties with the peoples of many countries and continents. In recent years our ships and vessels have made friendly visits and business calls to ports in dozens of states in Europe, Asia, America and Africa. Everywhere the Soviet sailors have worthily represented their great power--the motherland of October--and the population of foreign ports have seen for itself how high is the moral and cultural standard and how strong the ideological tempering of Soviet servicemen educated in the society of developed socialism.

Military sailors are vigilantly keeping their combat watch at all ocean latitudes. Their hearts are selflessly devoted to the Leninist party, to their people and to the cause of communism. Like all Soviet soldiers, they are always in a state of combat readiness, always on guard, always on the alert.

GENERAL SIMAKOV DIES SUDDENLY 'IN EXECUTION OF HIS DUTIES'

LD270911Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Boris Stepanovich Simakov has died suddenly at the age of 53 in the execution of his duties.

After leaving the M.V. Frunze Military Academy in 1961, he held responsible command positions in the ground forces, commanded a division and in recent years served in the Main Inspectorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

[signed] K.S. Moskalenko, G.I. Obaturov, S.Ye. Bolonozhko, S.I. Molokoyedov, V.S. Rodin, A.N. Agafonov, A.M. Yamshchikov, V.P. Babkov, A.Ye. Khopenko, M.P. Odintsov, B.Ye. Yamkovoy, V.T. Borisenkov.

STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES POLITICAL AIDE DIES 'PREMATURELY'

LD011419Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 78 p 4 LD

[Obituary of F.I. Kovalev]

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Avn Fedor Ivanovich Kovalev has died suddenly. A true son of the Soviet people, who gave his whole life to selfless service of the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, in whose ranks he was numbered for more than 38 years, has passed away prematurely.

F.I. Kovalev was born in 1917 in the village of Anilkova, Vyaznikovskiy Rayon, Vladimirskaya Oblast, into a peasant family. In October 1939 he was drafted into the Soviet Army, in whose ranks he passed from soldier to major general.

In the postwar years F.I. Kovalev occupied several responsible posts in party and political work. Recently he was chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff Political Section. He gave all his strength, knowledge skill and experience to the cause of the education and training of military cadres and the improvement of the combat readiness of troops.

[signed] V.F. Tolubko, G.V. Sredin, P.A. Gorchakov, M.G. Grigoryev, V.M. Vishenkov, M.G. Sobolev, A.I. Sorokin, A.D. Melekhin, L.P. Vakhrushev, M.A. Shapovalov, V.N. Mitropov, V.I. Korolenko, N.I. Smorigo, V.P. Lukin, I.M. Okhrimenko, V.I. Teksin.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST MILITARY MEETING--The Khabarovsk Kraykom and the military council of the Far East Military District have held a meeting of representatives of workers in culture, literature and arts and the district's political workers devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces. The meeting was opened by Kraykom Secretary Latyshev. Lieutenant General Druzhinin, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Far East Military District, delivered a report entitled: "The Condition of and Measures for Raising the Level of Military and Patriotic Training of the Working People, Youths and Soldiers by Using Literature and Arts in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in Connection with the Preparations for the 60th Anniversary of the District's Armed Forces." [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

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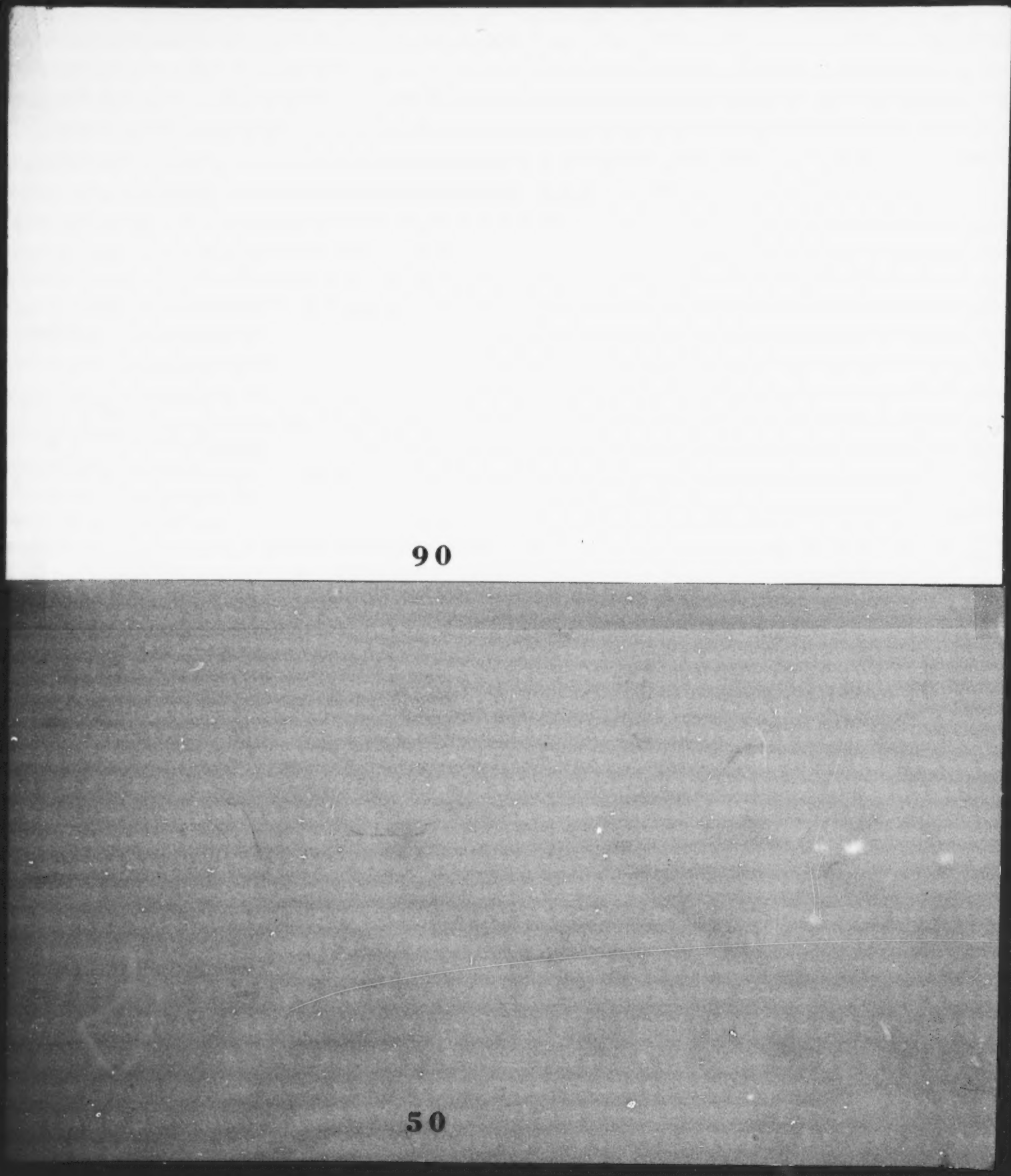
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